



Government High School Changavara, Sira (T).  
Madhugiri (Edn. Dist.)

# Rasagavala

(ರಸಗವಳ)

Quiz questions with Answers

Collection of more than 1000 questions  
(Even Useful for Competitive Exams)



Class: 10

Subject: Social Science

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## History-01

### Advent Of Europeans To India

#### Round-I

1	Who were the first Europeans to arrive at India for the trade through sea route?
	<b>Portuguese</b>
2	Who discovered the sea route to India?
	<b>Vasco da Gama</b>
3	Who were the first to re-establish the trade route between India and Europe?
	<b>Portuguese</b>
4	Who implemented the Blue Water Policy?
	<b>Francisco de Almeida</b>
5	Why did Francisco de Almeida implement Blue Water Policy?
	<b>To establish the supremacy over the sea instead of supremacy over land</b>
6	Who was the real founder of Portuguese empire in India?
	<b>Alfonso de Albuquerque</b>
7	Which Portuguese viceroy fought against the sultan of Bijapur?
	<b>Alfonso de Albuquerque</b>
8	How did Goa become the administrative centre of the Portuguese administration in India?
	<b>Alfonso de Albuquerque won Goa from the Sultan of Bijapur and made it the centre of the Portuguese administration in India</b>
9	When did Alfonso de Albuquerque defeat the sultan of Bijapur?
	<b>1510 CE</b>
10	Who are Dutch?
	<b>The people from Holland or Netherland</b>

#### Round-II

11	When did the Dutch establish United East India Company?
	<b>1602</b>
12	Which fort did the British build in Madras?
	<b>St. George Fort</b>
13	Name the prince of England who gave Bombay to East India company.
	<b>Charles II</b>
14	Where did the British build fort William?
	<b>Calcutta</b>
15	Which was the capital city of the British empire in India in the later 18 <sup>th</sup> century?
	<b>Calcutta</b>
16	Where did the French start their first factory in India?
	<b>Surat</b>

17	Which was the center of French colonies in India?
	<b>Puducheri or Pondichery</b>
18	Who requested La Bourdonnais to capture Madras?
	<b>Dupleix</b>
19	Which act of La Bourdonnais enraged Dupleix?
	<b>La Bourdonnais took money from the English and returned Madras to them.</b>
20	Which treaty signed in Europe ended the first Carnatic war?
	<b>The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle</b>
<b>Round-III</b>	
21	Which was the capital city of Carnatic during the Carnatic wars?
	<b>Arcot</b>
22	Why was it inevitable for Lally to surrender to the British?
	<b>Sir Eyre Coote attacked on Pondichery where Lally was hid himself after escaping from the battle of Wandiwash.</b>
23	How did Dastakths cause huge loss to the Bengal Government?
	<b>East India company officers misused Dastakaths for their personal gains.</b>
24	What was the reason for the confrontation between Nawabs of Bengal and Company?
	<b>Misuse of Dastakaths by company officers for their personal gains.</b>
25	Why did Mir Jaffar stay neutral in the battle of Plassey?
	<b>Robert Clive convinced him by offering the post of Nawab of Bengal.</b>
26	Who was the Nawab of Bengal during the battle of Plassey?
	<b>Siraj-ud-Daulah</b>
27	Who was the grandson of Aliwardi Khan?
	<b>Siraj-ud-Daulah</b>
28	Which battle made the British the real holders of power over Bihar, Bengal and Odisha?
	<b>The Battle of Buxar</b>
29	Who introduced the Dual Government?
	<b>Robert Clive</b>
30	Why did the British gain political control over India?
	<b>The British gained political control over India to protect their business interest.</b>
<b>Who Am I?</b>	
31	I declared Business as duty free in Bengal as a result Indians competed against the British in all spheres of Business. Who am I?
	<b>Mir Quasim</b>
32	I defeated the French in the battle of Wandiwash and imprisoned Bussi and made Lally to surrender. Who am I?
	<b>Sir Eyre Coote</b>

<b>33</b>	I was the center of international business and was called 'The Gate of European Trade'. Who am I?
	<b>Constantinople</b>
<b>34</b>	I was the queen of England. I issued a Royal charter authorizing East India Company to trade with the Eastern countries for fifteen years. Who am I?
	<b>Queen Elizabeth</b>
<b>35</b>	I was a Mughal ruler. I issued Dastakaths to the British. Who am I?
	<b>Faruk Shiar</b>

**THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH RULE**

**Round-I**

1	Even though the British had control over most of the eastern part of India by 1765, they were restricted only to the regions of Bengal and Bombay. Why?
	<b>Because Marathas and Mysore states were dominant in the Southern and Western part of India.</b>
2	Why did Sha Alam II give Kora and Allahabad to the Marathas?
	<b>Because the Marathas installed him back on the throne of Mughal empire.</b>
3	Why did the British implement the policies of Subsidiary alliance and Doctrine of Lapse?
	<b>To annex Indian Kingdoms to their empire</b>
4	Why did Raghoba approach the British?
	<b>Because the Maratha federation brought Madhava Rao II for the post of Peshwa.</b>
5	Why did the enmity break between the Marathas and the British?
	<b>Because Kora &amp; Allahabad given to British earlier were given now to the Marathas by Sha Alam II.</b>
6	Whose death became a cause of conflict between the Maratha leaders?
	<b>Madhava Rao Peshwa</b>
7	Who murdered Narayan Rao?
	<b>His uncle Raghoba or Raghunath Rao</b>
8	When did Wellesley introduce Subsidiary alliance?
	<b>1798</b>
9	Which treaty ended the First Anglo-Maratha war?
	<b>The treaty of Salbai</b>
10	Who was made the Peshwa after the first Anglo-Maratha war?
	<b>Madhava Rao II</b>

**Round-II**

11	Which policies did Lord Wellesley follow to expand the British Empire?
	<b>1. Subsidiary Alliance                      2. Waging war against new states 3. Administering the states directly</b>
12	Which was the military protection agreement introduced by Lord Wellesley?
	<b>Subsidiary Alliance</b>
13	Which was the first Indian princely state to accept the subsidiary alliance?
	<b>Hyderabad</b>
14	Which were the other states to accept the policy of subsidiary alliance?
	<b>Mysore, Awadh, Tanjore, Marathas, Poona, Birar, Gwalior.</b>
15	What was the main cause for the Anglo-Maratha war II?

	<b>The differences among the Maratha Chieftains</b>
16	Through which treaty the Peshwa accepted Subsidiary Alliance?
	<b>Treaty of Bassein</b>
17	Why did Lord Wellesley resign?
	<b>He was criticized for his battle thirstiness which increased the financial burden on company</b>
18	Who attacked and burnt the British Residency in Poona?
	<b>The Peshwa Baji Rao II</b>
19	Who was installed as the ruler of Satara?
	<b>Pratapa Simha</b>
20	Who opposed the British when they attempted to rule Punjab directly?
	<b>Chattarsingh Attariwala in Lahore and Moolraj in Multan</b>
<b>Round-II</b>	
21	Who merged Punjab with the British Empire?
	<b>Lord Dalhousie</b>
22	Who introduced the policy of Doctrine of Lapse?
	<b>Lord Dalhousie</b>
23	Which were the states that came under the Doctrine of Lapse policy?
	<b>Satara, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Udaipur, Jhansi, jaipur</b>
24	Which Maratha war ended the post of Peshwa?
	<b>Third Anglo-Maratha war</b>
25	When did Ranjith Singh die?
	<b>1839</b>
26	Who violated the treaty of friendship with Sikhs?
	<b>The British</b>
27	Why was a war broke-out between the British and Punjab in December 1845?
	<b>Because the Sikhs sensed the danger from an outside force</b>
28	Who got together to defeat the British in 1845?
	<b>Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims.</b>
29	Why did the attempt made by the Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims to defeat the British failed in 1845?
	<b>Because of the traitor leaders</b>
30	When was the Lahore agreement signed?
	<b>1846 CE</b>

### History-03

## THE IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

### Round-I

1	Who introduced the administration of civil services?
	<b>Cornwallis</b>
2	Who opened Fort William college in Calcutta?
	<b>Cornwallis</b>
3	Who implemented the efficient Police system in India for the first time?
	<b>Cornwallis</b>
4	Who created the post of Superintendent of Police?
	<b>Cornwallis</b>
5	Who was made accountable for the thefts, crimes and other law violations at village level?
	<b>Kotwal</b>
6	Which was the highest post available to Indians in Military?
	<b>Subedar</b>
7	Who recommended to redesign the military system during the British administration?
	<b>Peel</b>
8	Who introduced Permanent Zamindari System?
	<b>Cornwallis</b>
9	What does Mahal mean?
	<b>Taluk</b>
10	Who implemented Mahalwari system?
	<b>R.M. Bird and James Thomson</b>

### Round-II

11	In which regions of India was Permanent Zamindar System introduced?
	<b>Bengal and Bihar regions</b>
12	In which states later on Permanent Zamindar System was extended to?
	<b>Bihar, Orissa, Andhra and Varanasi regions</b>
13	“Indian farmers are born in debt, lived in debt, died in debt” who made this statement?
	<b>Charles Metcalf</b>
14	Where was the Mahalwari system introduced?
	<b>Uttarpradsh, in many parts of Madhyapradesh, Punjab and Delhi</b>
15	Where was the Ryotwari system first implemented?
	<b>Baramahal region</b>
16	Who introduced the Ryotwari system in Baramahal region?
	<b>Alexander Reed</b>
17.	Who implemented the Ryotwari system in madras and Mysore region?

	<b>Thomas Monroe</b>
<b>18</b>	Who started Calcutta Madrasa?
	<b>Warren Hastings</b>
<b>19</b>	Who started Sanskrit College in Banaras?
	<b>Jonathen Duncan</b>
<b>20</b>	Who appointed Macaulay as the member of Governor General's Executive committee?
	<b>William Bentinck</b>
<b>Round-III</b>	
<b>21</b>	Where did Dalhousie establish the Universities?
	<b>Calcutta, Bombay, Madras</b>
<b>22</b>	Who suggested to establish the Universities in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras?
	<b>Charles Wood's Commission</b>
<b>23</b>	Which tax was called as the criminal tax by Edmond Burk?
	<b>The tax received by the British Government from the East India Company</b>
<b>24</b>	Where was Supreme Court established?
	<b>Calcutta</b>
<b>25</b>	Why was Pit's India act passed?
	<b>In order to rectify the inconsistencies of Regulating act</b>
<b>26</b>	Which Act declared that "the Indians have attained their paramount power in the name of the British Empire only, but not in their own"?
	<b>Pit's India Act</b>
<b>27</b>	What was the main aim of Charter acts?
	<b>To renew the license of the East India Company</b>
<b>28</b>	When was the new Era of License and Authorization started?
	<b>1813</b>
<b>29</b>	Which act suggested to hand over the administration of India to the Queen from the East India Company?
	<b>Indian Government Act of 1858</b>
<b>30</b>	Which act provided an opportunity to create the Separate Electorate College for Muslims?
	<b>Indian Council Act of 1909 Or Minto-Morley reformation Act</b>
<b>Who Am I?</b>	
<b>31</b>	I extended the 'Separate Electoral College' for Muslims, Sikhs, Anglo-Indians and Europeans and I formulated Bi-Cameral legislative body. Who am I? <b>Govt of India Act of 1919</b>
<b>32</b>	I am considered as the base for the formation of Indian constitution. As per my advice RBI was established and the federal court was established. <b>Who Am I? Govt of India Act of 1935</b>



History-04

**OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA**

**Round-I**

1	Which treaty ended the First Anglo-Mysore war?
	<b>The treaty of Madras</b>
2	Which political situation was the reason behind the Second Anglo-Mysore war?
	<b>The political situation in Travancore and Tanjore</b>
3	Which colony of the French was under the hold of Hyder Ali??
	<b>Mahe</b>
4	Where was Hyder Ali defeated during the Second Anglo Mysore war?
	<b>In the Battle held in Port Novae</b>
5	Which treaty ended the Second Anglo-Mysore war?
	<b>Mangalore treaty</b>
6	What was the main reason for Third Anglo-Mysore war?
	<b>The Politics of Travancore</b>
7	Which treaty ended the Third Anglo-Mysore war?
	<b>The treaty of Srirangapatna</b>
8	Where was Dondiya Wagh born?
	<b>Chennagiri</b>
9	Where was Dondiya Wagh killed?
	<b>Konagal</b>
10	Who was the collector and political agent of the British in Dharwad?
	<b>Thackeray</b>

**Round-II**

11	To which port was Chenamma shifted from Bylahongala?
	<b>Kusugal</b>
12	Which incident created political instability in Kodagu?
	<b>The dethrone of Chikaveerarajendra of Haleri dynasty</b>
13	Who was the ruler of Surapura?
	<b>Venkatappa Nayaka</b>
14	Who opposed the ascendance to throne of Venkatappa Nayaka?
	<b>Peddanayaka</b>
15	Who was appointed as the political leader of Surapura?
	<b>Meadows Taylor</b>
16	Who was Veerappa?
	<b>A Zamindar of Koppal</b>
17	Name the brave soldier of Kittur Chenamma. <b>Sangolli Rayanna</b>

18	What was the reason for the rebellion of Bedas of Hulagali?
	<b>The ban on usage of weapons</b>
19	Where does Kittur Lie?
	<b>Between Dharwad and Belgaum</b>
20	Where was Chennamma imprisoned?
	<b>Bylahongal fort</b>
21	Who attacked Kittur after the death of Thackeray?
	<b>Colonel Deak</b>
<b>Round-III</b>	
22	Whose death in 18 <sup>th</sup> century weakened the Moghul rule?
	<b>Aurangzeb</b>
23	Whose death created the problems of succession on Mysore state?
	<b>Chikadevaraj Wodeyar</b>
24	Which military actions of Hyder Ali brought him into prominence?
	<b>The seize of Davanahalli and military action against Nizam of Arcot</b>
25	Why did the British Shift Chennama from Bylhongal to Kusugal prison?
	<b>They thought Rayanna was being instigated by Chennamma</b>
26	Which incident increased the popularity of Puttabasappa?
	<b>The murder of an Amaldhar</b>
27	Who was the ruler op Kittur?
	<b>Mallasarja</b>
28	Who became the ruler of Kittur after the death of Mallasarja?
	<b>Shivalingarudrasarja</b>
29	Name the adopted child of Kittur Chennamma?
	<b>Shivalingappa</b>
30	Name the Amaldar who joined hands with the British to capture Sangolli Rayanna?
	<b>Krishnaraya</b>
31	What made the British to interfere in the affairs of Surapura?
	<b>The internal struggles between Krishna Nayaka and Peddanayaka</b>
32	Name the British Resident who was in the court of Surapura.
	<b>Meadows Taylor</b>
33	Who took the measures to educate Venkatappa Nayayka?
	<b>Meadows Taylor</b>
34	What was the contribution of Meadows Taylor to increase the revenue of Surapura?
	<b>He conducted the land survey</b>
35	Name the villages that joined Bedas of Halagali to protest against the British?
	<b>Manturu, Boodni and Alagundi</b>

History-05

**SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORMATION MOVEMENTS**

**Round-I**

1	Which century is considered as the reformation and new awakening time in India?
	<b>19<sup>th</sup> Century</b>
2	Which theory did the British put forward to civilize Indians?
	<b>The theory of White Man's burden</b>
3	Who started the Atmiya Sabha??
	<b>Raja Ram Mohan Roy</b>
4	What was the main aim of Atmiya Sabha?
	<b>To eradicate socio-religious maladies from the society of Bengal</b>
5	When was Brahmo Samaj Started?
	<b>1828</b>
6	Who Started Brahmo Samaj?
	<b>Raja Ram Mohan Roy</b>
7	Who prohibited the Sati System?
	<b>William Bentinck</b>
8	Whose efforts made William Bentinck to prohibit the Sati system?
	<b>Raja Ram Mohan Roy's efforts</b>
9	Who called Raj Ram Mohan Roy as "The harbinger of modern India"?
	<b>Rabindranatha Tagore</b>
10	Name the journal published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
	<b>Samvad Kaumudi</b>

**Round-II**

11	Who started the 'Young Bengal Movement'?
	<b>Henry Louis Vivian Derozio</b>
12	Who Started Arya Samaj?
	<b>Dayanand Saraswati</b>
13	Why did Dayanand Saraswati receive Sanskrit Education?
	<b>He was not interested in English education</b>
14	Which book did Dayanand Sarswati write?
	<b>Sathyartha Prakasha</b>
15	Why did Dayanand Sarswati declare 'Back to Vedas'?
	<b>He realized that the remedies to the various maladies of India are present in Vedas.</b>
16	Where was the head office of Arya Samaj?
	<b>Lahore</b>

17	Where was the Gurukula Vidyalaya started?
	<b>Haridwar</b>
18	Who found the Prarthana Samaj?
	<b>Dr. Atmaram Panduranga</b>
19	Where was Prarthana Samaj founded?
	<b>Bombay</b>
20	Name the other prominent leaders of Prarthana Samaj.
	<b>Mahadev Govind Ranade, R.G. Bhandarkar and N.G. Chandavarkar</b>
<b>Round-III</b>	
21	Who established Satya Shodhak Samaj?
	<b>Jyothiba Phule</b>
22	Which books did Jyothiba Phule write?
	<b>Gulamagiri and Shetkarayacha Aasud</b>
23	Who was the wife of Jyothiba Phule?
	<b>Savithribai Phule</b>
24	Who started Shuddi Movement?
	<b>Arya samaj/Dayanand Saraswati</b>
25	Why was Derizio called an Anglo Indian?
	<b>His Father was a Portuguese and Mother was an Indian</b>
26	What was the aim of Shuddi Movement?
	<b>To reconvert the people who had converted to Islam and Christianity</b>
27	When was Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College started?
	<b>1889 CE</b>
28	Name the prominent leader who was influenced by Arya samaj?
	<b>Lala Lajpat Rai</b>
29	When was Prarthana Samaj started?
	<b>1867 CE</b>
30	Which leader of Prarthana Samaj believed in legal intervention to stop child marriage and to encourage widow remarriage?
	<b>Mahadev Govind Ranade</b>
<b>Round-IV</b>	
31	Who started Aligarh reformation movement?
	<b>Sir Syed Ahmed Khan</b>
32	Who established the Anglo-Oriental college in Aligarh?
	<b>Sir Syed Ahmed Khan</b>
33	Who the Founder the Ramakrishna Mission in Belur near Calcutta?
	<b>Swami Vivekananda</b>

<b>34</b>	Where was the World Religious Congress held in 1893?
	<b>Chicago</b>
<b>35</b>	Whom did Swamy Vivekananda meet as a guest before his visit to Chicago?
	<b>Chamaraja Wodeyar X</b>
<b>36</b>	Who started the schools for untouchable children in Mysore province as per the suggestions of Swami Vivekananda?
	<b>Chamaraja Wodeyar X</b>
<b>37</b>	On which subjects did Swamy Vivekananda write books?
	Jnana Yoga, Raja Yoge, Karma Yoga and Bhakthi Yoga
<b>38</b>	Who founded Theosophical Society?
	<b>Madam Blavatsky and Colonel H.S. Olcott</b>
<b>39</b>	Who started Central Hindu Banaras College?
	<b>Annie Besant</b>
<b>40</b>	Who was called as Shwetha Saraswati?
	<b>Annie Besant</b>
<b>Round-V</b>	
<b>41</b>	Which were the periodicals started by Annie Besant?
	<b>New India and Common Wealth</b>
<b>42</b>	Who started the Home rule league?
	<b>Annie Besant</b>
<b>43</b>	Who was the first woman president of Indian National Congress?
	<b>Annie Besant</b>
<b>44</b>	Who started Dharma Paripalana Yogam movement?
	<b>Sri Narayana Guru</b>
<b>45</b>	What was Vaikom movement?
	<b>Temple entry movement</b>
<b>46</b>	Who started the Vaikom movement?
	<b>Sri Narayana Guru and his companions</b>
<b>47</b>	Who led the Self Respect Movement?
	<b>E.V. Ramaswami Naicker</b>
<b>48</b>	Which was the association started by Periyar?
	<b>Dravida Kalagam</b>
<b>49</b>	Which magazine was started by Periyar?
	<b>Revolt</b>
<b>50</b>	What does Periyar mean?
	<b>Senior person</b>

## The First War Of Indian Independence

### Round-I

1	Who has termed the revolt of 1857 as 'First Indian Freedom Struggle'?
	<b>The Indian Historians</b>
2	Who has termed the revolt of 1857 as 'The Sepoy Mutiny'?
	<b>The English historians</b>
3	Which states became the part of British Empire due to the Doctrine of Lapse policy?
	<b>Satara, Jaipur, Jhansi, Udaipur and many other states</b>
4	Whose kingships were abolished by Dalhousie?
	<b>Tanjavore and Carnatic Nawabs</b>
5	Why did the Indian handicrafts and industries diminish in 18 <sup>th</sup> century?
	<b>Due to the development of industrialization in England</b>
6	Who became the first victims of industrialization in India?
	<b>The weavers became the first victims as wool and cloth making industries suffered a lot</b>
7	Why were Inam Commissions appointed?
	<b>To withdraw Inam lands</b>
8	Which language became the language of the court?
	<b>English</b>
9	Why was the situation of Indian soldiers in the British army was very pathetic?
	<b>They did not have the status, salary and promotion prospectus that of the British soldiers.</b>
10	Which act of the British triggered resentment among the Indian soldiers?
	<b>The pressure put on Indian soldiers for overseas work.</b>

### Round-II

11	Which was the immediate cause for the mutiny of 1857?
	<b>Soldiers refusal to use Royal Enfield guns</b>
12	Who shot dead a British officer in Barackpur?
	<b>Mangal Pandey</b>
13	Who was declared as the emperor of India in 1857?
	<b>The Mughal King Bahadur Shah II</b>
14	Who rose a revolt in Kanpur?
	<b>Nana Saheb</b>
15	Who was the assistant of Nana Saheb?
	<b>Tatya Tope</b>
16	Who provided leadership to the revolt of 1857 in Jhansi?
	<b>Rani Lakshmi Bai</b>

<b>17</b>	Who came to the support of Rani Lakshmi Bai after the fall of Kanpur to the British?
	<b>Tatya Tope</b>
<b>18</b>	Why did Rani Lakshmi Bai declare war on the British?
	<b>She was angered by the Doctrine of Lapse</b>
<b>19</b>	Even today, Rani Lakshmi Bai has a special place in the annals of Indian freedom struggle. Why?
	<b>Because of her heroic death while battling the British</b>
<b>20</b>	Whom was the administration of India handed over to after the revolt of 1857?
	<b>The Secretary of Indian Affairs of the British Parliament</b>

**THE PROBLEMS OF INDIA AND THEIR SOLUTIONS**

**Round-I**

1.	What is unemployment?
	<b>A situation where a person does not find work in accordance to his capacity/Qualification</b>
2	Which are considered as the two main reasons for unemployment?
	<b>The population and improved technology</b>
3	Which are the other reasons for unemployment?
	<b>1. Shortage of natural resources    2. over dependency of agriculture 3. ruined cottage industries and lack of skill-based education</b>
4	What is corruption?
	<b>Offering bribe and following any other illegal means to achieve some illegal benefits</b>
5	Which are the things that all find space in corruption?
	<b>Things like tax evasion, illegal hoarding, smuggling, economic offences, cheating, violation of international exchange and employment cheating</b>
6	How can be Corruption rooted out?
	<b>Only through the strong public ethics and morality and personal commitment</b>
7	Which are the institutions established to bring down corruption drastically?
	<b>Lokapal and Lokayuktha</b>
8	How many seats are reserved for women in local elections by Government of India?
	<b>1/3 of the seats in local elections</b>
9	What percent of reservation has been given to women in local body elections In Karnataka?
	<b>50%</b>
10	Why is article 371 from A to J amended?
	<b>In order to remove regional inequalities</b>

**Round-II**

11	Why there is an urgent need to eradicate regional imbalances of the country as early as possible?
	<b>Because the regional inequalities problem has grown to such an extent that many states are demanding for independent status.</b>
12	Which committee was appointed in Karnataka to address the regional imbalances?
	<b>D.M. Nanjundappa</b>
13	What is communalism?
	<b>Segregation in the name of religion &amp; creating hatred &amp; cultivating opposite self interest</b>
14	Which state has started the Stree Shakti Programme?
	<b>Karnataka</b>



15	How is communalism fatal to national unity?
	<b>Communalism has the capacity to endanger the integrity and unity of India</b>
16	Why has the government started Women and Child Development department?
	<b>In order to develop women's education and status</b>
17	Why is Women's Commission started?
	<b>To address the various issues of women</b>
18	What is terrorism?
	<b>Terrorism is nothing but fulfilling its narrow end by creating panic and violence.</b>
19	What provides the base for terrorism?
	<b>Extreme religious sentiments, separatism, racialism or leftist ideals.</b>
20	What do the terrorists use to attain their goal?
	<b>They use explosives, deadly gases to attain their goal.</b>
<b>Round-III</b>	
21	Which areas do the terrorists target to attack?
	<b>They target busy areas like airports, railway stations, markets and other areas to attack</b>
22	Which has been the biggest challenge in front of Indian society since the beginning of 21st century
	<b>The Corporate Strategies</b>
23	What is Corporate Strategy?
	A group of administrative measure undertaken by a company to achieve a premediated target is called Corporate Strategy.
24	What is the main aim of Corporate strategy?
	<b>Maximising the profits of the company</b>
25	What are the positive sides of Corporate strategy?
	<b>They alleviate social problems like poverty, malnutrition, health, skill training and many other aspects of society through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programmes.</b>
26	How does Corporate strategy affect the people, the society and a country negatively?
	<b>By influencing the decisions of the governments.</b>

**Political Science-02**  
**INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY**

**Round-I**

1.	When did India become a Republic?
	<b>On 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950</b>
2	What is a sovereign country?
	<b>A country which is not under any other country's control either for internal or external issues.</b>
3	Who outlined the Foreign Policy of India for the first time to the general public?
	<b>Jawaharlal Nehru</b>
4	Why is Indian Foreign policy called as foreign policy of Nehru?
	<b>Apart from being the Prime Minister he managed the foreign policies of India</b>
5	Which countries have signed Panchasheela Principles?
	<b>India And China</b>
6	When were Panchsheela principles adopted?
	<b>1954</b>
7	Who signed the Panchsheela Principles?
	<b>Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou Enlai</b>
8	Who was Chou Enlai?
	<b>Premier of China</b>
9	Who fought for the rights of blacks in South Africa?
	<b>Nelson Mandela</b>
10	What was the name of Mandela's Party?
	<b>African National Congress</b>

**Round-II**

11	Name the two power blocks of the world which were formed after the World war-II.
	<b>1) The democratic countries    2) The Communist countries</b>
12	Who led the two power blocks of the world?
	<b>The democratic countries were led by USA and the Communist countries by USSR.</b>
13	Which policy did India follow during the power block world?
	<b>Non-Aligned policy</b>
14	What is Imperialism?
	<b>An attempt by a sovereign country to take over another sovereign country with the intention of ruling it for its personal gains.</b>
15	Why does India oppose imperialism?
	<b>Because India has gained its independence from an imperial country</b>
16	What did India declare in the Conference of Asian Countries held in New Delhi and

	Bandung?
	<b>No corner of world shall have Imperialism</b>
17	What do the foreign policy of India declare?
	<b>“No country of the world shall practice Apartheid policy”</b>
18	What is Disarmament?
	<b>The process of elimination of specific arms step by step</b>
19	Why do India advocate for the reduction of arms qualitatively as well as quantitatively?
	<b>Because, it is a peace-loving country.</b>
20	Why it is impossible and impractical to attain total disarmament?
	<b>Because, every country needs arms for its protection.</b>
<b>Round-III</b>	
21	Which article of our constitution talks about international peace?
	<b>Article 51</b>
22	Which department plays a decisive role in formulating our Foreign Policy?
	<b>The department of External Affairs of the Central government.</b>
23	Why many of the countries are worried about arms race?
	<b>Because the massive scale of arms could lead to Third World War.</b>
24	What are the aims of Indian Foreign policy?
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National Security</li> <li>2. Enriching national economy</li> <li>3. Spreading the cultural richness</li> <li>4. By increasing number of friendly nations check the power of enemy countries</li> <li>5. Achieving World peace</li> <li>6. Achieving Co-existence</li> </ol>
25	What are the Panchasheela principles?
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Respecting each other’s sovereignty and regional interests</li> <li>2. Non invasion of each other</li> <li>3. Non-interference in each other’s internal issues</li> <li>4. Mutual co-operation and respect</li> <li>5. Peaceful existence</li> </ol>

Political Science-03

**INDIA'S RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER COUNTRIES**

**Round-I**

1	Which article of our constitution talks about international peace and coexistence?
	<b>Article 51</b>
2	Which part of our constitution has article 51?
	<b>Fourth part</b>
3	In which book is the Silk trade between China and India is discussed about?
	<b>Kautilya's Arthashastra</b>
4	Why did a war break between India and China in 1962?
	<b>Due to the escalation of Tibetan crisis</b>
5	Which is one of the main bone of contentions between India and China?
	<b>The insistence of China that Arunachal Pradesh belongs to it.</b>
6	Which are the similarities between India and China?
	<b>Both the countries have the highest population and leading economies of the world.</b>
7	Which group is formed in 2015 due to the continuous efforts of India and China?
	<b>BRICS</b>
8	Which are the disputes existed between India and Pakistan?
	<b>Issues like terrorism, Jammu and Kashmir issue and water sharing disputes</b>
9	Which are the similarities between India and Pakistan?
	<b>Both share common cultural and economic ties</b>
10	Which country supported the Tashkent Agreement between India and Pakistan in 1966?
	<b>USSR</b>

**Round-II**

11	Which country supported for the establishment of Bhilai and Bhokaro steel plants?
	<b>USSR</b>
12	Which are the similarities between India and USA?
	<b>India and USA are the democratic countries and are also the big countries.</b>
13	Which are the political parties of USA?
	<b>Democratic and Republican parties</b>
14	Which are the neighbouring countries of India?
	<b>Srilanka, Bhutan, Nepal, Maldives, Afghanistan, Pakistan, China, Indonesia.</b>
15	Which are the fields of relationship between India and USA?
	<b>Foreign trade, science and technology, space science, education and other areas of mutual interest</b>

**SOCIOLOGY-01**  
**SOCIAL STRATIFICATION**

**Round-I**

1	What are the qualities that stratify people?
	<b>Gender, Caste, Profession, Class and Race</b>
2	What are the Social Inequalities?
	<b>Income sources, Education and Professional opportunities, health facilities and political representation and participation.</b>
3	What does Article 39 say?
	<b>Providing social justice and people welfare is the duty of the state government</b>
4	What does Article 21 A?
	<b>Free and compulsory education to all children between 6 and 14 years is fundamental right of the children.</b>
5	What does Article 45 say?
	<b>All children under 14 years should be provided with free and compulsory education</b>
6	What does Article 19 say?
	<b>Right to Speak and Right to express one's own opinion is the fundamental right.</b>
7	What does Article 29 say?
	<b>Article 29 provides for the Protection of Cultural rights of the minorities</b>
8	What does Article 30 say?
	<b>Article 30 provides for the establishment of Minority educational institutions.</b>
9	What does Article 46 say?
	<b>Article 46 clearly expresses that it is the duty of the government to support the education interests of the Scheduled Caste and Tribes.</b>
10	What does Article 21 say?
	<b>Right to Live</b>

**Round-II**

11	What is Social Stratification?
	<b>The method of dividing people into different strata and assigning different roles and status in the society</b>
12	What are the features of Social Stratification?
	<b>1. Social Stratification is social in nature                      3. Social Stratification is ancient 2. Social Stratification is Universal                      4. Social Stratification exists in different ways</b>
13	Which were the two different classes of the ancient Rome?
	<b>Plebeians and Patricians.</b>
14	Which were the four different classes of ancient India based on Karma theory?
	<b>Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vyshya and Shudra</b>

<b>15</b>	Which are the Major forms of Social Stratification?
	<b>1. Primitive Society 2. Slavery 3. Estate System 4. Varna System 5. Caste System</b>
<b>16</b>	Which Act of the British government classified the Untouchables and tribal people as scheduled Castes and Tribes?
	<b>India Government Act 1935</b>
<b>17</b>	“Untouchability is a heinous expression of caste system. This is a leprosy attached to Hindu skin”. Who made this statement?
	<b>Mahatma Gandhi</b>
<b>18</b>	The untouchables of which area were barred from using the footwear made by themselves?
	<b>Malabar</b>
<b>19</b>	Which jobs were the Untouchables expected to do according to B. Kuppuswamy?
	<b>Carry the night soil, dead animals and other filthy jobs.</b>
<b>20</b>	Who is called as ‘The Chief Architect of the Indian Constitution’?
	<b>Ambedkar</b>
<b>Round-III</b>	
<b>21</b>	What does the Article 17 of our Constitution say?
	<b>The Article 17 of the Indian Constitution prohibits Untouchability.</b>
<b>22</b>	When did government of India implement ‘Untouchability Crime Act’?
	<b>1955</b>
<b>23</b>	When did government of India implement Civil Rights Protection Act?
	<b>1976</b>
<b>24</b>	Which Act has given some specific responsibilities for the governments to eradicate Untouchability
	<b>The Act of 1989</b>
<b>25</b>	Who argued in favour of ‘education as a public property’?
	<b>Ambedkar</b>

## SOCIOLOGY-02

### LABOUR

#### Round-I

1	Name the book written by Plato?
	<b>The Republic</b>
2	Who made the statement “Human society is formed on natural inequalities; this natural inequality is based on division of labour”?.?
	<b>Plato</b>
3	Who made the statement “Division of Labour creates less skilled workers”?
	<b>Karl Marx</b>
4	What are the different types of division of labour according to Karl Marx?
	<b>Economic labour and Social labour</b>
5	What creates division of labour?
	<b>Specialization creates division of labour.</b>
6	What is specialization?
	<b>Having deeper knowledge and in depth skill in one particular field</b>
7	How has Division of Labour helped people?
	<b>To gain skill in a field and earn economic benefits in accordance to their skills</b>
8	What is labour?
	<b>Earning in cash or kind by providing one’s manual or intellectual labour</b>
9	What is Labour without pay?
	<b>If a work is done without payment either in cash or kind</b>
10	What is Labour with Pay?
	<b>The labour which gets compensation for semi-skilled or skilled work</b>
<b>Round-I</b>	
11	What are wages?
	<b>The total pay that is given based on the total work is called as Wages.</b>
12	What is organized sector?
	<b>The sector which is enrolled as per the law of the government, and provided fixed wages, facilities within the framework of law is called Organized Sector.</b>
13	What is Un-organized sector?
	<b>The unorganized sector of work is that sector where legal provisions do not completely govern.</b>
14	Why do Labourers of unorganized sector migrate?
	<b>In search of work</b>
15	What is Social Security?
	<b>having minimum needs to lead a life like housing, health, water, food, drinking water, equal opportunity to work and others.</b>

**GEOGRAPHY-01**  
**INDIAN POSITION AND EXTENTION**

**Round-I**

1	In which part of Asia is India located?
	<b>South East Asia</b>
2	What is the Latitudinal extension of India?
	<b>8<sup>0</sup>. 4' to 37<sup>0</sup>.6' North Latitude</b>
3	What is the Longitudinal extension of India?
	<b>68<sup>0</sup>. 7' to 97<sup>0</sup>.25' East Longitude</b>
4	Which is the Southernmost point in India?
	<b>Indira point</b>
5	Where is the southernmost point of India located?
	<b>In the Nicobar island</b>
6	Which is the Northernmost point of India?
	<b>Indira col</b>
7	Which latitude passes through the middle of India?
	<b>23<math>\frac{1}{2}</math><sup>0</sup> North latitude or the tropic of cancer</b>
8	Which is the central meridian of India?
	<b>82<math>\frac{1}{2}</math><sup>0</sup> East longitude</b>
9	What is the place of India in the world in extension?
	<b>Seventh</b>
10	Which is the largest country of the world?
	<b>Russia</b>

**Round-II**

11	What is the total area of India?
	<b>32,87,263 Km<sup>2</sup></b>
12	What is the East-West extent of India?
	<b>Over 2933 Km</b>
13	What is the North-South extent of India?
	<b>3214 Km</b>
14	What is the length of the land frontier of India?
	<b>15200 Km</b>
15	Which land form is a natural frontier in the north between India and China?
	<b>The Himalayan mountain ranges</b>
16	What is the length of the water frontier of the mainland of India?
	<b>6100 Km</b>



17	What is the total length of India's coast line?
	<b>7516.5 Km</b>
18	Which are the water frontiers of India?
	<b>Arabian sea in the west, The Indian ocean in the South, The Bay of Bengal in the East</b>
<b>Round-III</b>	
19	How many neighboring countries India has?
	<b>7</b>
20	Which are the countries located to the North –west of India?
	<b>Pakistan and Afghanistan</b>
21	Which are the countries located to the North of India?
	<b>Nepal, Bhutan, China</b>
22	Which are the countries located to the east of India?
	<b>Bangladesh and Myanmar</b>
23	Which country is located to the South-east of India?
	<b>Sri Lanka</b>
24	How is main land of India separated from Sri Lanka?
	<b>By Palk strait and the Gulf of Mannar</b>
25	Which is the national capital territory of India?
	<b>Delhi</b>
26	Which is the largest state of India?
	<b>Rajasthan</b>
27	Which is the smallest state of India?
	<b>Goa</b>
28	Where is Indira Col located?
	<b>In Jammu and Kashmir</b>

**GEOGRAPHY-02**  
**INDIAN PHYSIOGRAPHY**

**Round-I**

<b>1</b>	Which are the four major Physiographic Divisions of India?
	<b>1) The Northern Mountains.                      2) The Northern Great plains.</b> <b>3) The Peninsular Plateau.                      4) The Coastal Plains and Islands.</b>
<b>2</b>	Which are the young fold mountains of India?
	<b>Himalayas</b>
<b>3</b>	Which are the highest mountain ranges in the world?
	<b>The Northern Mountains</b>
<b>4</b>	What is the extent of Himalayas?
	<b>2400 Km length and 240 to 320 Km width</b>
<b>5</b>	Between which Georges the Himalayas extend?
	<b>The Indus George in the west to the Brahmaputra George in the east</b>
<b>6</b>	How much area do the Himalayan mountains cover?
	<b>5 lakh Km<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>7</b>	Which side of the Himalayas has steep slopes?
	<b>South side of the Himalayas (towards India)</b>
<b>8</b>	Which side of the Himalayas has gentle slopes?
	<b>North side of the Himalayas (towards Tibet)</b>
<b>9</b>	Which are the parallel ranges of Himalayas?
	<b>1. Greater Himalayas    2. Lesser Himalayas    3. Siwalik hills</b>
<b>10</b>	Which are the innermost, continuous and highest ranges of Himalayas?
	<b>The Greater Himalayas</b>

**Round-II**

<b>11</b>	What is the average height of the greater Himalayas?
	<b>6100 mts</b>
<b>12</b>	Which is the highest mountain peak in the world?
	<b>Mount Everest (8848 mts)</b>
<b>13</b>	Which are the mountain peaks of the greater Himalayas?
	<b>Mt. Everest, Kanchanjunga (8559), Makalu (8481), Dhaulagiri (81720), Manaslu (8156)</b>
<b>14</b>	Why are the greater Himalayas called Himadri?
	<b>Covered with snow throughout the year</b>
<b>15</b>	Which are the most important glaciers of greater Himalayas?
	<b>Gangotri, Yamunotri</b>
<b>16</b>	Which are the passes found in the greater Himalayas?
	<b>Burzil, Lozi-la, Shipkila</b>

17	What are the Trans-Himalayas?
	<b>The mountains lying to the north west of the Himadri</b>
18	Which is the highest peak in the Karakoram range?
	<b>K<sub>2</sub> or Mt. Godwin Austin</b>
19	Which is the highest peak in India?
	<b>K<sub>2</sub> or Mt. Godwin Austin</b>
20	Which is the second highest mountain peak in the world?
	<b>K<sub>2</sub> or Mt. Godwin Austin</b>
<b>Round-III</b>	
21	What is the other name for lesser Himalayas?
	<b>Himachal</b>
22	What is the eastern part of Himachal covered with?
	<b>Covered with forests</b>
23	Which are the parallel ranges in the lesser Himalayas?
	<b>The Pirpanjal, The Dhauladhar, The Naga Tibba, The Mussourie, The Mahabharat, The Darjeeling</b>
24	Which are the Valleys found in lesser Himalayas?
	<b>Kashmir valley, Kangra valley, Kulu valley</b>
25	Which are the Hill stations of the lesser Himalayas?
	<b>Shimla, Ranikhet, Mussourie, Nainital, Darjeeling</b>
26	Which are the outer most ranges of the Himalayas?
	<b>The Siwalik hills</b>
27	Which is the lowest range of the Himalayas?
	<b>The Siwalik hills</b>
28	Which hills are called as Foot Hills?
	<b>The Siwalik hills</b>
29	What are Doons?
	<b>The flat bottom, structured valleys in the Siwalik hills (Foot Hills)</b>
30	Which is the largest alluvial tract in the world?
	<b>The northern great plain</b>
<b>Round-IV</b>	
31	Which is the largest physical division of India?
	<b>The peninsular plateau</b>
32	Which Physical division lies between the Himalayas and the peninsular plateau of India?
	<b>The Northern Great Plain</b>
33	How is the Northern Great Plain formed?
	<b>It is formed by the depositional work of three river systems namely the Sutlej, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.</b>

<b>34</b>	Which is the oldest fold mountain?
	<b>Aravalli hills</b>
<b>35</b>	Which is the highest peak in the Aravallis?
	<b>Guru Shikhar</b>
<b>36</b>	Which mountain range runs between the Narmada and Tapi rivers?
	<b>The Satpura range</b>
<b>37</b>	Which are the important passes across the western Ghats?
	<b>Talghat and Palghat</b>
<b>38</b>	What is the other name for Western Ghats?
	<b>Sahyadri</b>
<b>39</b>	Which is the highest place in Annamalai hills?
	<b>Anamudi</b>
<b>40</b>	Which is the highest peak in South India?
	<b>Anamudi</b>
<b>Round-V</b>	
<b>41</b>	Which is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats?
	<b>Arnakonda</b>
<b>42</b>	From where to where the western Ghats extend?
	<b>Tapi valley to Kanyakumari</b>
<b>43</b>	From where to where the eastern Ghats extend?
	<b>Mahanadi valley in the North towards the Nilgiri hills in the South</b>
<b>44</b>	Where do the Western and Eastern Ghats meet?
	<b>Nilgiri hills</b>
<b>45</b>	From where to where the Western coastal plain extend?
	<b>From Runn of Kutch to Kanyakumari</b>
<b>46</b>	From where to where the Eastern coastal plain extend?
	<b>From the North of Subarnarekha to Kanyakumari</b>
<b>47</b>	Which are the parts of Western coastal plain?
	<b>1. Konkan Coastal plain 2. Karnataka coast 3. Malabar Coastal plain</b>
<b>48</b>	From where to where the Malbar coastal plain extends?
	<b>Mangaluru to Kanyakumari</b>
<b>49</b>	Which are the parts of Eastern coastal plain?
	<b>1. The Northern Circar 2. Coromandal Coast</b>
<b>50</b>	Which are the Lagoons formed in Eastern coastal plains?
	<b>Lake Chilka, Lake Pulicate, Lake Kolleru</b>

**GEOGRAPHY-03:  
INDIAN CLIMATE**

**Round-I**

1	What type of the climate India has?
	<b>The Tropical Monsoon climate</b>
2	What is the reason for India having the tropical monsoon type of climate?
	<b>The greater part of India lies in the tropical zone, Climate is greatly influenced by the monsoon winds</b>
3	Which are the Climatic Seasons of India?
	<b>1. The Winter Season (December to February) 2. The Summer Season (March to May) 3. The Rainy Season (June to Mid-September) 4. The Retreating Monsoon Season (Mid-September to November)</b>
4	Why is the temperature and humidity low during winter season in India?
	<b>Because India gets oblique rays of the Sun</b>
5	Which is the coldest month during the winter season in India?
	<b>January</b>
6	Which place has recorded the lowest temperature in India?
	<b>The Drass near Kargils</b>
7	What percent of the annual rainfall does the winter season get?
	<b>2%</b>
8	Which place has recorded the highest temperature in India?
	<b>Ganganagara in Rajasthan</b>
9	Why is the temperature high in India during the summer season?
	<b>During this season the Sun rays fall vertically over the Northern Hemisphere</b>
10	In which season does the convectional rain occur in India?
	<b>The Summer season</b>

**Round-II**

11	What is the name given to the Convectional rain in Uttar Pradesh?
	<b>Andhis</b>
12	What is the name given to the Convectional rain in West Bengal?
	<b>Kalabaisakhis'</b>
13	What is the name given to the Convectional rain in Kerala?
	<b>Mango Showers</b>
14	What is the name given to the Convectional rain in Karnataka?
	<b>Coffee Blossom</b>
15	What percent of the annual rainfall does the Summer season get?

	<b>10%</b>
<b>16</b>	Why is the Convectional rain in Kerala called the Mango Showers?
	<b>It helps the mango crop</b>
<b>17</b>	Why is the Convectional rain in Karnataka called the coffee blossom?
	<b>It is beneficial to the coffee crop</b>
<b>18</b>	What percent of the annual rainfall does the rainy season get?
	<b>75%</b>
<b>19</b>	Which season is known as the rainy season in India?
	<b>The South West Monsoon Season</b>
<b>20</b>	Which are the branches of South west monsoon season?
	<b>1. The Arabian sea branch 2. The Bay of Bengal Branch</b>
<b>Round-III</b>	
<b>21</b>	Which branch of the South west monsoons strikes Western Ghats & cause heavy rain fall?
	<b>The Arabian sea branch</b>
<b>22</b>	Which branch of the South west monsoons strikes the hills of Meghalaya & Assam?
	<b>The Bay of Bengal branch</b>
<b>23</b>	What are the eastern slopes of Western Ghats called?
	<b>Rain Shadow area</b>
<b>24</b>	Which is the highest rainfall area in India?
	<b>Mawsynram in Meghalaya</b>
<b>25</b>	Which is a season of unsettled weather conditions?
	<b>The retreating monsoon season</b>
<b>26</b>	Which states receive the rain fall during the retreating monsoon season?
	<b>Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha</b>
<b>27</b>	In which season do the tropical cyclones frequently occur in the Bay of Bengal?
	<b>The retreating monsoon season</b>
<b>28</b>	Which is the lowest rainfall area in India?
	<b>Ruyly in Rajasthan</b>
<b>29</b>	Which is the driest place in India?
	<b>Ruyly in Rajasthan</b>
<b>30</b>	Why are the retreating monsoons called the North East Monsoon?
	<b>They blow from North East</b>

## GEOGRAPHY-04: INDIAN SOILS

### Round-I

1	What is soil?
	<b>The thin surface layer of the earth comprising of closely intermixed mineral and organic substances</b>
2	What is alluvial soil?
	<b>The soil composed of Alluvium</b>
3	Which are the main crops grown in alluvial soil?
	<b>Wheat, Paddy, Sugarcane, Cotton, Jute, Potato and Vegetables</b>
4	Which soil is known as the Regur soil/the Black cotton soil?
	<b>Black soil</b>
5	Which are the main crops grown in Black soil?
	<b>Cotton, Sugar cane, Jowar, maize, Pulses, Wheat and Chillies</b>
6	Where do the black soil largely found in India?
	<b>Deccan Basalt Trap region</b>
7	How are the Black soils formed?
	<b>Weathering of Basalt Rocks</b>
8	How is the Alluvial soil formed?
	<b>From the sediments deposited by the rivers</b>

### Round-II

9	How is the Red soil formed?
	<b>Weathering of granite, gneiss, and other crystalline rocks</b>
10	What is alluvial soil?
	<b>The soil composed of Alluvium</b>
11	Which are the main crops grown in Red soil?
	<b>Ragi, Millets, groundnuts, Tobacco and Potato</b>
12	Where are the laterite soils formed?
	<b>In tropical areas under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall.</b>
13	Which are the main crops grown in Laterite soil?
	<b>Cashew, rubber, tea, coffee and paddy</b>
14	Which soil is largely found in north western part of India?
	<b>Desert soil</b>
15	How are the mountain soils formed?
	<b>They are mostly formed due to the decomposition of organic matter.</b>
16	Why are desert soils not suitable for the cultivation of many crops?
	<b>have a high content of soluble salt. They are sandy and low in moisture and humus</b>
17	What is soil erosion?
	<b>The Removal top soil by natural agents</b>
18	What is soil conservation?
	<b>Protection of soil from erosion and prevention of fertility of the soil</b>

## GEOGRAPHY-05: INDIAN FOREST RESOURCES

### Round-I

1	What is forest?
	<b>A large area of land covered with trees and undergrowth</b>
2	Where are the tropical evergreen forests found?
	<b>In areas of heavy rainfall exceeding 250cm.</b>
3	In which states are the tropical evergreen forests found?
	<b>Western slopes of the western Ghats, Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura, Manipur, Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands</b>
4	Which are the important trees that grow in the tropical evergreen forests?
	<b>Teak, Rosewood, Ebony, Mahogany, Gurjan and Champa</b>
5	Where are the tropical deciduous forests found?
	<b>In the areas with annual rain fall of 100-200cm.</b>
6	Which are the important trees that grow in the tropical deciduous forests?
	<b>Teak, Sal, Sandlewood, Kusum, Kanju, Myrobalan, Siris, Mango, Neem, tamarind</b>
7	Why are The Tropical Deciduous Forests also known as 'Monsoon Forests'?
	<b>The trees in these forests shed their leaves during spring and early summer</b>
8	Where are the Desert forests found?
	<b>In the areas with annual rain fall of 10-50 cms.</b>
9	Where are Scrub Forests and Grasslands found?
	<b>In areas having 60 to 100 cm of rainfall</b>
10	What are mountain forests?
	<b>The trees and plants grown on the slopes of mountains</b>

### Round-II

11	Which are the important trees that grow in mountain forests?
	<b>Oak, Chestnut, Ash, Beech, Pine, Cedar, Fir, Deodar and walnut</b>
12	Where are the Mangrove forests found?
	<b>In wet marshy areas, river deltas, along the sea coast washed by tides</b>
13	Which are the important trees that grow in the Mangrove forests?
	<b>Ryzophora, Canes, Screw, Pipe, Palms, Sundari etc.</b>
14	Which state has the largest area under forest?
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>
15	Which state has the least forest area?
	<b>Goa</b>
16	Where is Kaziranga National Park located?
	<b>Assam</b>
17	Which are the national parks of Karnataka?



	<b>Bandipura, Bannerughatta and Nagara Hole</b>
<b>18</b>	Which are the Wild life sanctuaries of Karnataka?
	<b>Dandeli, Bhadra, Talakaveri, BR hills</b>
<b>19</b>	Which are the trees found in Desert area?
	<b>Jhand, Khair, Kolko, Babul, Cacti and Khejra trees are found here.</b>
<b>20</b>	What is wild life sanctuary?
	<b>Wild life sanctuary (WLS) refers to a place meant for providing protection to wild life.</b>
<b>Round-III</b>	
<b>21</b>	Name the wild life sanctuaries of Tamil Nadu.
	<b>Annamalai and Madumalai</b>
<b>22</b>	Name the wild life sanctuaries of Karnataka?
	<b>Dandeli, Bhadra, Talakaveri, B.R. Hills</b>
<b>23</b>	Name the wild life sanctuary of Kerala.
	<b>Periyar</b>
<b>24</b>	Name the wild life sanctuary of Telangana
	<b>Nagarjunasagar</b>
<b>25</b>	Name the wild life sanctuaries of Rajasthan.
	<b>Bharathpur and Rathambor</b>
<b>26</b>	Name the wild life sanctuary of Assam.
	<b>Manas</b>
<b>27</b>	Name the wild life sanctuary of West Bengal.
	<b>Jaldapara</b>
<b>28</b>	What are National Parks?
	<b>An extensive area which is specially protected to preserve its natural beauty, wild life and forests for public recreation and scientific interests</b>
<b>29</b>	Name the National Park found in Assam.
	<b>Kaziranga</b>
<b>30</b>	Name the National Park found in West Bengal.
	<b>Sundarban</b>
<b>Round-IV</b>	
<b>31</b>	Name the National Park found in Uttarakhand.
	<b>Corbett</b>
<b>32</b>	Name the National Park found in Gujarat
	<b>Gir</b>
<b>33</b>	Name the National Park found in Madhyapradesh.
	<b>Kanha</b>
<b>34</b>	Name the National Park found in Karnataka.

	<b>Bandipur, Banerghatta and Nagara Hole</b>
<b>35</b>	Name the National Park found in Rajasthan.
	<b>Sariska</b>
<b>36</b>	Name the National Park found in Uttar Pradesh.
	<b>Dhudhawa</b>
<b>37</b>	Name the National Park found in Maharashtra
	<b>Todoba</b>
<b>38</b>	What are Biosphere Reserves?
	<b>The Biosphere reserves are a special category of protected area of land or coastal environments</b>
<b>39</b>	What are the main objectives of Biosphere reserves?
	<b>Conservation, research, education and local involvement</b>
<b>40</b>	Name the Biosphere reserves of India.
	<b>Niligiri, Nandadevi, Nokrek, Manas, Great Nicobar, Gulf of Mannar, Sundarban, Similipal, Kanchenjunga, Pachmari, Agasthyamalai, Dibru Saikhowa, Dihang, Dibang etc.</b>

**GEOGRAPHY-06**  
**INDIAN WATER RESOURCES**

**Round-I**

1	What are the types of water resources?
	<b>Surface water resources and Ground water resources</b>
2	Which are the surface water resources?
	<b>Rain falls, rivers, lakes, tanks and springs</b>
3	Which are the Himalayan rivers?
	<b>The Indus, The Ganges and The Brahmaputra</b>
4	Which rivers are called as Himalayan rivers?
	<b>The rivers of North India</b>
5	Where does the river Indus rise?
	<b>Near Mt. Kailash</b>
6	Which are the tributaries of river Indus?
	<b>Jhelum, Chenab, Beas, Ravi and Sutlej</b>
7	Which is the largest river of India?
	<b>The Ganga</b>
8	Where does river Ganga rise?
	<b>Gangothri glacier</b>

**Round-II**

9	Which are the tributaries of river Ganga?
	<b>Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak, Ramaganga, Gomati, Sarada, Son and Kosi</b>
10	Which is the longest tributary of river Ganga?
	<b>Yamuna</b>
11	Where does the river Brahmaputra rise?
	<b>Lake Manasa Sarovara</b>
12	Which rivers are called as Peninsular rivers?
	<b>The rivers of South India</b>
13	Which are the East flowing rivers of south India?
	<b>Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri</b>
14	Which are the West flowing rivers of south India?
	<b>Narmada, Tapi, Sabaramati, Mandovi, Zuari, Bedti, Sharavathi, Kali Netravati &amp; Periyar</b>
15	Which is the largest river in South India?
	<b>The Godavari</b>
16	Where does the river Mahanadi rise?
	<b>Sihawa range</b>

### Round-III

17	Where does the river Godavari rise?
	<b>Triambaka</b>
18	Where does the river Krishna rise?
	<b>Mahabaleshwara</b>
19	Where does the river Kaveri rise?
	<b>Talakaveri</b>
20	Which are the important west flowing rivers of South India?
	<b>The Narmada and Tapi</b>
21	Where does the river Narmada rise?
	<b>Amarakantak hills</b>
22	Where does the river Tapi rise?
	<b>Multai</b>
23	What is irrigation?
	<b>Artificial supply of water for agriculture</b>
24	Which is the most important type of irrigation?
	<b>Well irrigation</b>

### Round-IV

25	What are the types of well irrigation?
	<b>Open well and Tube well</b>
26	Who is responsible for the construction and maintenance of canals?
	<b>The Government</b>
27	Which are the types of canals?
	<b>Inundation canals and perennial canals</b>
28	What is inundation canal?
	<b>Water drawn directly from the river through the canal</b>
29	What are perennial canals?
	<b>Water stored and used through the canals by building dams</b>
30	Which is the first multipurpose river valley project of independent India?
	<b>Damodar valley project</b>
31	Which river was called as the sorrow of Bengal?
	<b>River Damodar</b>
32	Why was river Damodar called the sorrow of Bengal?
	<b>It's devastating floods cause damage to crops and human settlements</b>

### Round-V

33	Which is the highest gravity dam in India?
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	<b>Bhakra dam</b>
<b>34</b>	What is the reservoir created by Bhakra dam called?
	<b>Gobind Sagar</b>
<b>35</b>	Which is the most important multipurpose project of Odisha?
	<b>Hirakud</b>
<b>36</b>	Which is the longest dam in India?
	<b>Hirakud</b>
<b>37</b>	What is the reservoir created by Tungabhadra dam called?
	<b>Pampa Sagara</b>
<b>38</b>	Which is the biggest multipurpose river valley project in North Karnataka?
	<b>Upper Krishna Project</b>
<b>39</b>	Which is an International river valley project in India?
	<b>The Kosi project</b>
<b>40</b>	Which river valley Project is the joint venture of India and Nepal?
	<b>The Kosi project</b>
<b>41</b>	What is the reservoir created by Rihand project called?
	<b>Gobind Ballabh Pant Sagar</b>
<b>42</b>	Name the project that is executed by India but the benefits are shared by other country?
	<b>The Kosi project</b>

**GEOGRAPHY-07**  
**INDIAN LAND RESOURCES**

**Round-I**

<b>1</b>	What is land use or utilization?
	<b>The distribution of land for different uses such as forestry, cultivation, pastures</b>
<b>2</b>	What is subsistence farming?
	<b>A farming where the production of crops is consumed almost &amp; small portion is left for sale</b>
<b>3</b>	Where is subsistence farming widely practiced?
	<b>North-Eastern states, Odisha &amp; Madhya Pradesh</b>
<b>4</b>	Where is Shifting farming practiced?
	<b>The tribals of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala &amp; Odisha</b>
<b>5</b>	What is sedentary farming?
	<b>The farm land cultivated year after year</b>
<b>6</b>	What is intensive farming?
	<b>Farming with a large amount of capital</b>
<b>7</b>	What is commercial farming?
	<b>A farming where crops are grown for the market</b>
<b>8</b>	What is mixed farming?
	<b>Agriculture involving the cultivation of crops with livestock rearing</b>

**Round-II**

<b>9</b>	What is plantation farming?
	<b>The cultivation of single crop on large estates for the market</b>
<b>10</b>	Which are the plantation crops?
	<b>Tea, Coffee, Rubber and Coconut</b>
<b>11</b>	What is dry farming?
	<b>Farming carried in areas which receive scanty rainfall &amp; irrigation is limited or absent</b>
<b>12</b>	What is humid farming?
	<b>Cultivation of crops in areas which receive sufficient rainfall</b>
<b>13</b>	Which are the cropping seasons of India?
	<b>The Kharif, The Rabi, Zaid crop season</b>
<b>14</b>	What is Kharif crop season?
	<b>Crops grown during rainy season</b>
<b>15</b>	What is Rabi Crop?
	<b>Sowing done during North East monsoon (Oct-Nov) and harvesting done February-March season</b>

<b>16</b>	Which are the Kharif crops?
	<b>Rice, Jowar, Ragi, Cotton, Groundnuts, tobacco etc.</b>
<b>Round-III</b>	
<b>17</b>	Which are the Rabi crops?
	<b>Wheat, Barley, Gram, Linseed etc.</b>
<b>18</b>	What is Zaid crop season?
	<b>Crops grown between the Kharif and Rabi crops</b>
<b>19</b>	Which are the Zaid crops?
	<b>Watermelon, Cucumber, Oil seed, Some pulses and vegetables</b>
<b>20</b>	Which is the most important food crop of India?
	<b>Rice</b>
<b>21</b>	Which country of the world has the largest area under the cultivation of rice?
	<b>India</b>
<b>22</b>	Which country is the second largest producer of rice?
	<b>India</b>
<b>23</b>	Which country is the largest producer of rice?
	<b>China</b>
<b>24</b>	Why does rice need level land?
	<b>Because rice need standing water</b>
<b>Round-IV</b>	
<b>25</b>	Which state is the largest producer of rice in India?
	<b>West Bengal.</b>
<b>26</b>	Which soil is the best suited for Rice?
	<b>Alluvial and clayey loamy soil</b>
<b>27</b>	Which soil is the best suited for Wheat?
	<b>Heavy loams and black soils</b>
<b>28</b>	Which is the second important food crop of India?
	<b>Wheat</b>
<b>29</b>	Which state is the largest producer of wheat in India?
	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>
<b>30</b>	Which country is the largest producer of wheat in the world?
	<b>China</b>
<b>31</b>	Which country is the second largest producer of Wheat?
	<b>India</b>
<b>32</b>	What is commercial crop?
	<b>Crop grown for sale</b>

### Round-V

33	Which are the commercial crops of India?
	<b>Sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, oilseed</b>
34	Which is the most important commercial crop of India?
	<b>Sugarcane</b>
35	Which soil is the best suited for sugarcane?
	<b>Alluvial and loamy soil</b>
36	Which country is the largest producer of sugarcane in the world?
	<b>Brazil</b>
37	Which is the native country of sugarcane?
	<b>India</b>
38	What are the products of Sugarcane?
	<b>Sugar, gur and Khandasari</b>
39	Which country is the second largest producer of sugarcane in the world?
	<b>India</b>
40	Which are the most important sugarcane producing states in India?
	<b>Uttar Pradesh, Maharastra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh</b>

### Round-VI

41	Which soil is the best suited for Tobacco?
	<b>Sandy loamy soil</b>
42	Which is the third largest producer & fourth largest exporter of Tobacco in the world?
	<b>India</b>
43	What are fibre crops?
	<b>The crops which provide raw material for textile industry</b>
44	Which are the most important fibre crops of India?
	<b>Cotton and Jute</b>
45	Which soil is the best suited for Cotton?
	<b>Black soil</b>
46	What is the rank of India in the production of cotton?
	<b>Third</b>
47	What are beverage crops?
	<b>The crops which are used to produce stimulating drinks</b>
48	Which are the most important beverage crops of India?
	<b>Coffee and Tea</b>
49	Which country is the largest producer of Tea in the world?
	<b>China</b>
50	Which country is the second largest producer of tea in the world?



	<b>India</b>
<b>51</b>	What is Horticulture?
	<b>The cultivation of fruit, vegetables, flower, medicinal and aromatic plants</b>
<b>52</b>	Which country is the largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world?
	<b>China</b>
<b>53</b>	Which country is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables?
	<b>India</b>
<b>54</b>	What is floriculture?
	<b>Cultivation of flowers for commercial purpose</b>
<b>55</b>	Which are the flowers grown in India?
	<b>Jasmine, Marigold, Rose, Crosandra, aster and cut flowers like archids, gladiolus, carnation, anthurium and lilies</b>

Economics-01  
**DEVELOPMENT**

**Round-I**

1	What is development?
	<b>The process of enhancing society's capacity to satisfy its needs on a larger scale is referred to as development</b>
2	What is Economic development?
	<b>Economic development refers to increase in a country's capacity to serve the economic interests of its citizens and overcoming economic problems such as poverty, unemployment, inequality, inflation, etc.</b>
3	What is national income?
	<b>National income is the total value of all goods and services produced in a country during one year.</b>
4	What is Economic welfare?
	<b>The availability of all those goods and services which are used by the individuals</b>
5	What is under development?
	<b>a backward and stagnant situation where levels of living of people are low</b>
6	What is the sex ratio of India in 2011?
	<b>945 females for 1000 males</b>
7	What is the literacy rate among women of India in 2011?
	<b>65.46%</b>
8	What is the major cause for the declining sex ratio in India?
	<b>An evil practice of detecting the gender of the foetus and destroying it</b>

**RURAL DEVELOPMENT****Round-I**

1	Who said 'development of villages is the true development of India'?
	<b>Mahatma Gandhiji</b>
2	What is Rural development?
	<b>Rural development refers to a process of economic and social upliftment of rural areas</b>
3	What is the prime reason for the rural backwardness and poverty of the rural people?
	<b>Stagnation and slow growth of agriculture</b>
4	What is decentralization?
	<b>Providing administrative power and the responsibility of developing the village to people themselves is called decentralization</b>
5	Which Constitutional Amendment established a uniform system of Panchayat Raj institutions throughout the country?
	<b>73rd Constitutional Amendment</b>
6	Who are the members of the Gram Sabha?
	<b>All the adults who are in the voters list of the village</b>
7	Why was Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme started?
	<b>For generation of employment and alleviation of poverty</b>
8	Mention the Housing programmes implemented in India
	<b>1.Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana    2. Ambedkar-Valmiki Housing Programme 3. Ashraya Yojana etc.</b>
9	Why was the public distribution system introduced?
	<b>To provide with the essential food grains to the poor people</b>

**Business Studies-01**  
**BANKING TRANSACTIONS**

**Round-I**

<b>1</b>	Which Italian word is the origin of the term bank?
	<b>Banco</b>
<b>2</b>	Which French word is the origin of the term bank?
	<b>Banque</b>
<b>3</b>	What is the meaning of the terms Banco and Banque?
	<b>Bench or money exchange table</b>
<b>4</b>	What is a banking company?
	<b>A company which transacts the business with finance.</b>
<b>5</b>	What is Banking?
	<b>The services of banks are called Banking.</b>
<b>6</b>	What is Bank transaction?
	<b>Any sort of activity involving in money or exchange of money in an account is viewed as bank transaction</b>
<b>7</b>	Which institute or Bank controls all the banking transactions in India?
	<b>The Reserve Bank of India</b>
<b>8</b>	Which is known as Mother of Bank or Bankers Bank or Central Bank of India?
	<b>The Reserve Bank of India</b>
<b>9</b>	What is the recent development in banking industry?
	<b>The inclusion of Post Offices into Banking.</b>
<b>10</b>	Who generally open the Savings Bank Account?
	<b>Salaried persons or the persons who have a fixed regular income, students, senior citizens, pensioners etc</b>

**Round-II**

<b>11</b>	Why are Savings accounts opened?
	<b>To encourage people to save money and pool their savings.</b>
<b>12</b>	Who can open Current accounts?
	<b>Businessmen who have a large number of regular transactions with the Bank.</b>
<b>13</b>	Why are Recurring Deposit Accounts opened?
	<b>These accounts are generally opened for a purpose to be saved for a future date.</b>
<b>14</b>	Which are the services offered by Post offices?
	<b>Post Office Savings Bank, Issue of National Savings Certificate, Kissan Vikas Patra, Monthly Recurring deposits, Postal Life Insurance, Pension payment, Money transfer etc.</b>

**Business Studies-02**  
**ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

**Round-I**

1	Which French word is the origin of the term entrepreneur?
	<b>Entreprende</b>
2	What does Entreprende mean?
	<b>To undertake some activity</b>
3	What is Entrepreneurship?
	<b>A process of an action of an entrepreneur who undertakes to establish his enterprise</b>
4	Who developed India's first Hospital group?
	<b>Dr. Pratap Reddy</b>
5	What are the Hospital groups developed by Pratap Reddy called?
	<b>The Apollo Hospitals</b>
6	Who is the founder and chairman of Jet Airways?
	<b>Naresh Goyal</b>
7	Which is India's largest domestic airlines under private sector?
	<b>Jet Airways</b>
8	Who is one of the founders of Infosys Technologies?
	<b>Narayan Murthy</b>
9	Name the first Indian company to be listed on NASDAQ.
	<b>Infosys Technologies</b>
10	Who is known as the "Father of the White Revolution"?
	<b>Varghese Kurien</b>

**Round-II**

11	Why is Varghese Kurien known as the "Father of the White Revolution"?
	<b>Amul milk and milk products is the achievement of Kurian.</b>
12	Where did Varghese Kurien establish Anand milk dairy?
	<b>In Kaira district in Gujarat state</b>
13	Which is the largest dairy enterprise in India?
	<b>Anand milk dairy</b>
14	How did Dhirubai Ambani started his entrepreneurial career?
	<b>by selling Bhajan Books</b>
15	Who started The Reliance Company?
	<b>Dhirubai Ambani</b>
16	Who is the chairman of Wipro Technologies?
	<b>Azim Premji</b>
17	What made Premji more determined to make his company a successful enterprise?

	<b>During the Annual General Body meeting, one of the shareholders advised Premji to sell his shares</b>
<b>18</b>	Which is the largest independent Research and Development (R & D) provider of India? <b>Wipro Technologies</b>
<b>19</b>	Who is known as the Queen of Indian television sector? <b>Ekta Kapoor</b>
<b>20</b>	Who is the creative Director of Balaji Tele Films? <b>Ekta Kapoor</b>
<b>21</b>	Who was awarded the best entrepreneur of the year 2001 by the Ernest Young? <b>Ekta Kapoor</b>
<b>22</b>	Who is the Chairman and Managing Director of Biocon Limited? <b>Kiran Mazumdar Shah</b>
<b>23</b>	Which is the largest Bio-technology company in India? <b>Biocon Limited</b>
<b>24</b>	When did Kiran Mazumdar Shah start Biocon Limited? <b>1978</b>
<b>25</b>	Where did Kiran Mazumdar Shah start Biocon Limited? <b>In a rented garage</b>

**History-07**  
**FREEDOM MOVEMENT**

**Round-I**

1	Which were the nationalistic associations established before the establishment of INC?
	<b>The Hindu Mela, All Indian Association, Poona Public Sabha, The Indian Association</b>
2	Who implemented the Vernacular Press Act?
	<b>Litton</b>
3	Why was the Vernacular Press Act implemented?
	<b>To curb the independence of the Press</b>
4	Who formed the Indian National Congress?
	<b>A. O. Hume</b>
5	When was the Indian National Congress established?
	<b>1885</b>
6	Who was the first president of Indian National Congress?
	<b>W.C. Banerjee</b>
7	Who was A.O. Hume??
	<b>Retired British Civil servant</b>
8	Who were the moderate leaders?
	<b>W.C. Banerjee, M.G. Ranade, Surendranath Banerjee, Dadabai Navroji, Gopal Krishna Gokhale</b>
9	What was the period of Moderates called?
	<b>The Age of Liberal Nationalism</b>
10	Who were the first to study the ill effects of the British rule on India?
	<b>Moderate leaders: Dadabai Naoroji and R C Dutta</b>

**Round-II**

11	Who propagated the Drain Theory?
	<b>Dadabai Navroji</b>
12	Which period is called as the Age of Moderates?
	<b>CE 1885-1905</b>
13	Who called the moderates as Political beggars?
	<b>Radicals</b>
14	Who were the radical leaders?
	<b>Aurobindo Gosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lal Lajapath Roy and Bal Gangadhar Tilak</b>
15	Why did Curzon divide Bengal?
	<b>To suppress the Anti-British sentiment in Bengal</b>
16	When did Curzon Divide Bengal?
	<b>1905</b>

17	When did the British Government withdraw the Division of Bengal?
	<b>1911</b>
18	Who declared "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it"?
	<b>Bal Gangadhar Tilak</b>
19	Who were Radicals?
	<b>The group of congressmen who criticized the soft stance of Moderates</b>
20	Which province was the centre of Anti-British protests?
	<b>Bengal</b>
<b>Round-III</b>	
21	Which Celebrations were started by Tilak?
	<b>Ganesh, Shivaji, Durga celebrations</b>
22	When was Muslim league born?
	<b>1906</b>
23	Which were the papers published by Tilak?
	<b>Kesari in Marathi, Maratha in English</b>
24	Which book was written by Tilak?
	<b>Geetharahasya</b>
25	Name the revolutionary leaders.
	<b>Aurobindo Gosh, V.D. Savarkar, Ashwini Kumar Datta, Raja Narayana Bose, Raja guru, Chakikar brothers, Vishnu Shashtri, Champukar, Shyamji Krishnaverma, Ras Bihari Gosh, Madam Cama, Kudiram Bose, Ramprasad Bismil, Ashvakulla Khan, Bagath Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, Jatin Das</b>
26	Which was the secret organization found in England?
	<b>Lotus and Dragger</b>
27	Which was the secret organization founded in USA?
	<b>Gaddar</b>
28	Which were the secret organizations founded in India?
	<b>Abhinava Bharatha and Anusheela Samiti</b>
29	Which was the dream of revolutionaries?
	<b>To bring the freedom to India quickly</b>
30	Name the radical leader who later became the revolutionary?
	<b>Aurbhindho Gosh</b>



History-09

**POST INDEPENDENT INDIA**

**Round-I**

1	How many princely states were there in India before independence?
	<b>562</b>
2	Where was Gandhiji when India was celebrating its independence in Delhi?
	<b>Naukali</b>
3	Who was the first Prime Minister of India?
	<b>Jawahar Lal Nehru</b>
4	Which movement liberated Bangladesh?
	<b>Bengal Vimochana Movement</b>
5	Where were the refugees of Bangladesh resettled?
	<b>Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam</b>
6	Name the Tibetan colony in Karnataka.
	<b>Bylukuppe</b>
7	Who was the first President of India?
	<b>Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad</b>
8	Which words were added to our constitution through 42 <sup>nd</sup> amendment?
	<b>Secular and Socialist</b>

**Round-II**

9	When was the Indian constitution adopted?
	<b>26<sup>th</sup> January 1950</b>
10	When was the 42 <sup>nd</sup> amendment done to our constitution?
	<b>1976</b>
11	Which were the three options given to the princely states during the partition of India?
	<b>1. Joining India      2. Joining Pakistan      3. Remaining independent</b>
12	Which states opposed the integration of Indian princely states?
	<b>Junagadh, Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad state</b>
13	Who is known as the Iron man of India?
	<b>Vallabh Bhai Patel</b>
14	Who was ruling the princely state of Hyderabad?
	<b>Nizam (Nizam is name of a Post, Name of the Nizam was Mir Osman Ali Khan)</b>
15	What was the name of the cruel army of Nizam?
	<b>Razacks</b>
16	Who was the king of Jammu And Kashmir?
	<b>Harisingh</b>

### Round-III

17	Who opposed the idea of Pakistan?
	<b>Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Khan Abdul Gharkhan</b>
18	Whom did Pakistan instigate to attack on Kashmir?
	<b>Tribal Muslim</b>
19	What is POK?
	<b>The North East part of Kashmir occupied by Pakistan</b>
19	Who continued ruling in Pondicherry even after independence?
	<b>The French</b>
20	Who continued ruling in Goa even after independence?
	<b>The Portuguese</b>
21	What did the Portuguese do when they were ordered to vacate Goa?
	<b>Brought more army from Africa &amp; Europe &amp; tried to consolidate their power over Goa.</b>
22	When was the Reorganization of State Commission formed?
	<b>1953</b>
23	Who was the President of the Reorganization of State Commission?
	<b>Mr. Fazal Ali</b>
24	Who were the members of the Reorganization of State Commission?
	<b>K.M. Pannikker and H.N. Kunjru</b>

### Round-IV

25	Which was the first state to be formed on linguistic base?
	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>
26	When did the Mysore state come into existence?
	<b>On 14<sup>th</sup> October 1947</b>
27	Which Nawab had signed the agreement to join the state of Pakistan?
	<b>The Nawab of Junagadh</b>
28	Who revolted against the Nizam and Zamindars?
	<b>Communists, the farmers of the state.</b>
29	When did Vishala Mysore state come into existence?
	<b>1956</b>
30	When was the Mysore state renamed as Karnataka?
	<b>1973</b>
31	Name the organization formed to demanded for the integration of Kannada speaking areas?
	<b>All Karnataka Rajaya Nirmana Parishid</b>
32	Who died after 54 days of hunger strike demanding for Vishalandhra?
	<b>Potti Sriramulu</b>

History-10

**THE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS OF 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY**

**Round-I**

1	When did the first world war begin?
	<b>1914</b>
2	Which countries formed the Triple Entente?
	<b>England, France, Russia</b>
3	Which countries formed the Triple Alliance?
	<b>Germany, Italy and Austro-Hungary</b>
4	When did the first world war end?
	<b>1919</b>
5	What was the immediate cause for the first world war?
	<b>The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand</b>
6	Who was Archduke Francis Ferdinand?
	<b>The prince of Austria</b>
7	Why did Russia withdraw from the war?
	<b>Due to the Occurrence of revolution in Russia</b>
8	Which group faced defeat in the first world war?
	<b>Triple Alliance</b>

**Round-II**

9	Which empires lost their existence after the first world war?
	<b>Austro-Hungary and Ottoman empire</b>
10	Which organization was established after the World War-I in order to prevent wars in future?
	<b>League of Nations</b>
11	Which is the biggest of all the nations in the world?
	<b>Russia</b>
12	Which dynasty was ruling in Russia in 1917?
	<b>The Tsars</b>
13	Which country defeated Russia in 1905?
	<b>Japan</b>
14	Why was a lot of resistance taken place against the Tsars in Russia?
	<b>Defeat of Russia in the hands of Japan</b>
15	Who was the Tsar of Russia during the revolution?
	<b>Nicholas II</b>
16	Who shared the power after the February revolution in Russia?
	<b>Menshiviks</b>

### Round-III

17	Why was Lenin declared as a traitor?
	<b>He guided the farmers and workers on the path of revolution</b>
18	What was the call given by Lenin after returning to Russia?
	<b>Pace, Food and Land</b>
19	Who became the president of the Russia after the October revolution?
	<b>Vladimir Ilich Lenin</b>
20	Who was the first to implement Karl Marx's scientific communism in practice?
	<b>Vladimir Ilich Lenin</b>
21	When did Lenin die?
	<b>1924</b>
22	Who became the president of Russia after the death of Lenin?
	<b>Joseph Stalin</b>
23	Who implemented the five-year plans in USSR?
	<b>Joseph Stalin</b>
24	Who is the first astronaut of the world?
	<b>Yuri Gagarin</b>

### Round-IV

25	From which country did India borrow Five Year Plan?
	<b>USSR</b>
26	Which were the reformations introduced by Gorbachev?
	<b>Glasnost and Perestroika</b>
27	Who was the dictator of Germany?
	<b>Hitler</b>
28	When did Hitler became the dictator of Germany?
	<b>After the death of President Hindenburg</b>
29	How did Hitler suppress the Socialists and Communists?
	<b>With the help of German Industrialists</b>
30	Which party was declared as the only party of Germany?
	<b>Nazi party</b>
31	Who was the minister appointed to spread Nazism?
	<b>Gobbles</b>
32	What was the army formed by Hitler called?
	<b>Brown Shirts</b>

### Round-V

33	What is Holocaust?
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	<b>The mass killing of the Jews and others conducted by Hitler.</b>
<b>34</b>	Who was the dictator of Italy?
	<b>Mussolini</b>
<b>35</b>	Who was the founder of National Fascist Party??
	<b>Mussolini</b>
<b>36</b>	Which were the Allies powers?
	<b>England, France Russia</b>
<b>37</b>	What was the immediate cause for the first world war?
	<b>German's attack on Poland</b>
<b>38</b>	Which were the Axis powers?
	<b>Germany, Japan and Italy</b>
<b>39</b>	Which country dropped the first atomic bomb of the world ever?
	<b>USA on Hiroshima and Nagasaki of Japan</b>
<b>40</b>	Which organization was established after the Second world war?
	<b>United Nations Organization</b>
<b>Round-VI</b>	
<b>41</b>	Why was China a semi colonial country?
	<b>Some part of it was independent</b>
<b>42</b>	When was communist party started in China?
	<b>1925</b>
<b>43</b>	Who started the Long March in China?
	<b>Mao Tse-Tung</b>
<b>44</b>	What was Long March?
	<b>Military march conducted by Mao Tse-Tung</b>
<b>45</b>	What is cold war?
	<b>The mistrust, competition, and fear that emerged between the two power blocks of the world</b>
<b>46</b>	Which countries started Non-Aligned Movement?
	<b>India, Egypt and other countries</b>
<b>47</b>	In which countries crises emerged due to the cold war?
	<b>Korean War, Vietnam war, the Suez Canal crisis, the Berlin Crisis, the Cuban missile crisis etc.</b>
<b>48</b>	Which military base of USA was attacked by Japan?
	<b>Pearl harbour</b>

**GLOBAL PROBLEMS AND INDIA'S ROLE**

**Round-I**

1	When was the American war of Independence fought?
	<b>1776</b>
2	When did UNO declare human rights?
	<b>On 10<sup>th</sup> December 1948</b>
3	Which articles of our constitution discuss about the Fundamental Rights?
	<b>Articles 12 to 35</b>
4	Which part of our constitution has the Fundamental Rights?
	<b>Part III</b>
5	Why is International Human Rights Commission established?
	<b>To monitor the Human Rights implementation process</b>
6	What was the effect of Arms race?
	<b>Created insecurity, fear, instability and threat of the war</b>
7	Expand PTBT.
	<b>Partial Test Ban Treaty</b>
8	Expand CTBT.
	<b>Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty</b>
9	Expand SALT.
	<b>Strategic Arms Limitation Talks</b>
10	Where did the European countries establish their colonies?
	<b>Africa, Asia and Latin America</b>
11	Which is the historical gift of colonialism and imperialism to the colonies?
	<b>Economic inequality</b>
12	Which areas have the hurdles in the attempts of achieving development by colonial countries?
	<b>Science, technology, agriculture, transportation, Education and health</b>
13	What does the word 'Third world' denote?
	<b>Poverty and Non development</b>
14	When did the French Revolution take place?
	<b>1789</b>
15	When did the Russian Revolution take place?
	<b>1917</b>
16	"The World which has arms not only waste the money, it also wastes the sweat of labourers, intelligence of scientists and waste the dreams of the children". Who made this Statement?
	<b>Herbert Clark Hoover, the President of USA</b>

**Political Science-5**  
**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

**Round-I**

<b>1</b>	Who proposed the word 'United Nations'?
	<b>Franklin D Roosevelt</b>
<b>2</b>	When was UNO founded?
	<b>On 24<sup>th</sup> December 1945</b>
<b>3</b>	Which affiliated body of UNO acts like a global parliament?
	<b>General Assembly</b>
<b>4</b>	Which organ of UNO approves the general budget of UNO?
	<b>General Assembly</b>
<b>5</b>	Which affiliated body of UNO is called the cabinet of UNO?
	<b>Security Council</b>
<b>6</b>	Which are the permanent members of UNO's Security Council?
	<b>France, America, China, England, Russia</b>
<b>7</b>	Which affiliated body of UNO selects the judge of International Court of Justice?
	<b>Security Council</b>
<b>8</b>	Which affiliated body of UNO suggests the nomination of Secretary General of UNO?
	<b>Security Council</b>

**Round-II**

<b>9</b>	Which affiliated body of UNO is a sub organization of General Assembly?
	<b>Trusteeship Council</b>
<b>10</b>	Why is the importance of Trusteeship Council reduced?
	<b>The areas depending on Trusteeship have got reduced</b>
<b>11</b>	Which entities have taken care by Trusteeship Council?
	<b>The entities that not have risen to the status of independent states</b>
<b>12</b>	Where is the head quarter of International Court of Justice located?
	<b>Hague of Netherlands</b>
<b>13</b>	Who elect the General Secretary of UNO?
	<b>General Assembly</b>
<b>14</b>	Where is the central office of Secretariat of UNO?
	<b>New York</b>
<b>15</b>	Where are the branches of central offices of the Secretariat of UNO?
	<b>Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi.</b>
<b>16</b>	Where is the head office of FAO located?
	<b>Rome</b>

### Round-III

17	Where is the head office of WHO located?
	<b>Geneva</b>
18	Where is the head office of WHO located?
	<b>Paris</b>
19	Which institution of UNO has received Nobel award?
	<b>UNICEF</b>
20	Where is the head office of IMF located?
	<b>New York</b>
21	Which institute of UNO is called as the central bank of many central banks?
	<b>IMF</b>
22	Which institute of UNO is called as the World bank?
	<b>IBRD</b>
23	Where is the head office of World Bank located?
	<b>Washington</b>
24	Where is the Head Office of ILO located?
	<b>Geneva</b>

### Round-IV

25	Which institute is considered as the third pillar of the world trade along with IMF & IBRD?
	<b>WTO</b>
26	Who is the nominal head of the Common Wealth of Nations?
	<b>The king of England</b>
27	How many states are the members of SAARC?
	<b>Eight</b>
28	Which factor is hampering the progress of the SAARC?
	<b>Mutual suspicion and difference opinions among the member nations</b>
29	Where is the Head office of SAARC located?
	<b>Kathmandu (Nepal)</b>
30	Which are the member nations of ASEAN?
	<b>Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand</b>
31	Which regional organization has Common Currency, common Agriculture and trade policy?
	<b>European Union</b>
32	When did India become the member of the Common Wealth Nations?
	<b>After its independence</b>



## Sociology-3 **SOCIAL MOVEMENT**

### Round-I

1	What is Mob?
	<b>A collection of people which collect in a place and indulge in a temporary thinking, demands and the related emotional expression.</b>
2	What is Mob Violence?
	<b>When the behavior of a mob turns violent, then it is called as Mob Violence.</b>
3	What are the Environmental movements?
	<b>The scientific movements aimed at preserving the biological system.</b>
4	When was Jharkhand Mukti Morcha formed?
	<b>1973</b>
5	Where was Chipko Movement started?
	<b>Reni village of Tehri-Gharwal district</b>
6	When was Appiko Movement started?
	<b>1983</b>
7	Where was Appiko Movement started?
	<b>In the village of Salyani in Karnataka</b>
8	Why was Appiko movement started?
	<b>To protect trees from smuggling</b>

### Round-II

9	Why was Narmda Bachavo Andolana started?
	<b>Sardar Sarovar project displaced local tribal people; the scientific studies found that the dam would affect the sensitive ecological balance of the river</b>
10	Who was the leader of Narmda Bachavo Andolana?
	<b>Medha Patkar</b>
11	Where did Silent Valley Movement take place?
	<b>In the Silent valley of Palghat of Kerala.</b>
12	Why was Silent Valley Movement started?
	<b>The building of dam threatened the sensitive ecological balance of the silent valley</b>
13	Who started the Coastal Karnataka Environment Movement?
	<b>The People of Mangalore</b>
14	Why did the Coastal Karnataka Environment Movement start?
	<b>Mangalore Refineries and Petro Chemical Limited discharged harmful chemicals into the sea threatening the local environment</b>
15	Which movement opposed the Nandikooru thermal power plant?
	<b>Coastal Karnataka Environment Movement</b>

16	Who was the leader of Movement opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant?
	<b>Shivarama Karantha</b>
<b>Round-III</b>	
17	Why was the Movement opposing Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant taken place?
	<b>It was argued that nuclear plant at Kaiga cause vast deforestation and also the threat of pollution from nuclear radiation would spoil numerous species in the ecosystem.</b>
18	Who started Alcohol Prohibition Movement in Karnataka?
	<b>Kusuma Soraba</b>
19	Name the Chief Minister of Karnataka who ushered in various social reformations in 1970.
	<b>Devaraja Urs</b>
20	Name the minister of Karnataka who tried to eradicate the practice of carrying night soil on the head?
	<b>Mr Basavalingappa</b>
21	Who was the founder of Karnataka State Ryot Sangha?
	<b>Prof. M.D.Nanjundaswamy</b>
22	Who was the founding president of Karnataka State Ryot Sangha?
	<b>Rudrappa</b>
24	Who was the founding Secretary of Karnataka State Ryot Sangha?
	<b>Sundaresh</b>
<b>Round-IV</b>	
25	Which was the first labour union established in the world?
	<b>The International Working Men's Association</b>
26	Where was the first labour Union of the world established?
	<b>London</b>
27	When was the first labour union established in the world?
	<b>1864</b>
28	What was the main aim of The International Working Men's Association?
	<b>To protect the interest of the workers.</b>
29	Who started self-importance movement?
	<b>Periyar Ramaswamy</b>
30	Where was the self-importance movement started?
	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>
31	Name the periodical started by Ambedkar?
	<b>Mooka Nayaka</b>
32	When did Ambedkar gave a call for the untouchables to become the rulers of India?
	<b>In the round table conference of 1930</b>

**Sociology-4**  
**SOCIAL PROBLEMS**

<b>1</b>	What is child labour?
	<b>If children below the age of 14 years are working for the financial consideration, then it is called as Child Labour.</b>
<b>2</b>	When was the Child Labour Prohibition and regulation Act passed?
	<b>1986</b>
<b>3</b>	What is Female Feticide (foeticide)?
	<b>An attempt to stop the natural growth of a female foetus in the womb of a mother or aborting the foetus forcibly</b>
<b>4</b>	What is the sex ratio of India in 2001?
	<b>965</b>
<b>5</b>	What is Hunger?
	<b>A state where the necessary calorie of food is not available for the individual</b>
<b>6</b>	In Which countries gender-based feticide is a common practice?
	<b>South Korea, China, Singapore and Taiwan</b>
<b>7</b>	What is child Marriage?
	<b>The marriage that takes place between a boy of below 21 years and a girl who is below 18 years</b>
<b>8</b>	What is child trafficking?
	<b>If any human being below 18 years is employed, transferred, shifted, sheltered, sent and owned with the intention of exploitation is called as Child Trafficking</b>

## Geography-8

# INDIAN MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES

### Round-I

1	What is a mineral?
	<b>A natural inorganic substance that processes a definite chemical composition and physical properties.</b>
2	What is mining?
	<b>The process of extracting minerals from the earth</b>
3	Which state is the largest producer of iron ore on India?
	<b>Odisha</b>
4	What is the rank of India in the production of iron ore in the world?
	<b>Fourth</b>
5	Which is the most important Ferro-alloy metal?
	<b>Manganese</b>
6	Which state is the largest possessor and producer of Manganese in India?
	<b>Odisha</b>
7	What is the rank of India in the production of Manganese in the world?
	<b>Fifth</b>
8	Which countries import surplus Manganese ore from India?
	<b>Japan, UK, USA and Belgium</b>

### Round-II

9	Which is the main source of aluminium?
	<b>Bauxite</b>
10	Which state is the largest producer of Bauxite in India?
	<b>Odisha</b>
11	Which is an important Non-metallic mineral?
	<b>Mica</b>
12	How is Mica different from other minerals?
	<b>It can be easily split into very thin transparent sheets.</b>
13	What are the uses of Mica?
	<b>Used in electrical industry, telephone, aeroplanes, automobiles and wireless communications.</b>
14	Which is the largest producer of Mica in the world?
	<b>India</b>
15	Recently mica export has declined. Why??
	<b>Synthetic mica is being produced in many countries</b>
16	What are power resources?

	<b>The resources necessary for the generation of energy</b>
<b>Round-III</b>	
17	Give examples for conventional resources.
	<b>Coal, petroleum, natural gas etc.</b>
18	Give examples for Non-conventional resources.
	<b>Solar, wind, tidal, geo-thermal power, bio-gas etc.</b>
19	What is coal?
	<b>A fuel substance of plant origin</b>
20	Which period does the coal reserves of India belonged to?
	<b>Gondwana and Tertiary</b>
21	Which state is the largest producer of coal in India?
	<b>Jharkhand</b>
22	Which country is the largest producer of Mica in the world?
	<b>India</b>
23	What is the rank of India in the production of coal in the world?
	<b>Third</b>
24	What is petroleum?
	<b>Mineral oil composed of hydrocarbons</b>
<b>Round-IV</b>	
25	Which is the largest reserve of petroleum in India?
	<b>Bombay high</b>
26	Which is the highest producer of crude oil in India?
	<b>Bombay high</b>
27	Where was petroleum first discovered in India?
	<b>Makum in Assam</b>
28	What is hydroelectricity?
	<b>Electricity generated from the force of falling water</b>
29	Where was the first hydroelectric power plant installed in India?
	<b>Darjeeling in West Bengal</b>
30	Which is the first hydel power station of India?
	<b>Shivanasamudram</b>
31	What is nuclear power?
	<b>The energy generated from the atomic minerals</b>
32	Which is the first nuclear power plant of India?
	<b>Tarapur in Maharastra-1969</b>
33	Which is the nuclear power plant of Karnataka?
	<b>Kaiga</b>

<b>34</b>	Which is the nuclear power plant of Gujarat?
	<b>Kakrapara</b>
<b>35</b>	Which is the nuclear power plant of Tamil Nadu?
	<b>Kalpakam, near Chennai and Kundan Kulam</b>
<b>36</b>	Which is the nuclear power plant of Uttar Pradesh?
	<b>Narora</b>

Geography-9

**INDIAN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**

**Round-I**

1	What is Transport?
	<b>Movements of goods, service and passengers from one place to another</b>
2	Why is Grama Sadak Yojana taken up?
	<b>To convert mud roads into metaled roads</b>
3	When were the Golden Quadrilateral and super highways started?
	<b>1999</b>
4	Who has the authority to construct and maintain the Golden Quadrilateral and super highways?
	<b>NHAI (National Highway Authority of India)</b>
5	Who has the authority to construct and maintain the National highways?
	<b>The Central Public Works Department (CPWD)</b>
6	Who has the authority to construct and maintain the State highways?
	<b>The State Public Works Department</b>
7	Who is in-charge of District roads?
	<b>Zilla Panchayat</b>
8	Who constructs and maintain the Golden Quadrilateral and super highways?
	<b>Border Roads Development Authority</b>

**Round-II**

9	Where are the border roads of India found?
	<b>Along Indian boards with Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar</b>
10	Why are the border roads constructed?
	<b>For the purpose of Defence</b>
11	Why were the railways constructed during the British period?
	<b>For convenient transport of raw materials and the movement of army</b>
12	When was the first railway line laid in India?
	<b>1853</b>
13	Where was the first railway line laid in India?
	<b>Between Bombay to Thane</b>
14	When was the second railway line laid in India?
	<b>1854</b>
15	Which places between the second railway line was laid?
	<b>Kolkata to Raniganj</b>
16	When was the Chennai-Arkonam railway line laid?
	<b>1864</b>

### Round-III

17	Which is the new mode of land transport?
	<b>Pipelines</b>
18	What are the uses of pipelines?
	<b>To transport crude oil from oil field to refineries, natural gas, mineral slurry</b>
19	What are the types of water ways?
	<b>Inland water ways and Ocean water ways</b>
20	Which are the inland water ways?
	<b>Rivers, Lakes, backwater and canals</b>
21	Why are the inland water ways playing a limited role in recent days?
	<b>Due to the development of Roads and railways</b>
22	What is ocean water way?
	<b>Water transport through seas and oceans</b>
23	Which factors favour for ocean transport?
	<b>Long coast line of India, India is at the centre of eastern hemisphere, 85 % of our foreign trade is seaborne</b>
24	Which port is located at the head of the Gulf of Kuchch?
	<b>Kandla</b>

### Round-IV

25	Which port is called as 'The Gate Way of India'?
	<b>Mumbai</b>
26	Which port is located near Elephanta caves?
	<b>Jawaharlal Nehru Port</b>
27	What was the earlier name of Jawaharlal Nehru Port?
	<b>Nhava Sheva</b>
28	Why is Jawaharlal Nehru Port built?
	<b>To release the pressure on the Mumbai port</b>
29	Which port is located at the entrance of Zuari river estuary?
	<b>Murmugoa</b>
30	Which port is called as The Gate Way of Karnataka?
	<b>New Mangaluru</b>
31	Where is New Mangaluru port situated?
	<b>At Panambur to the North of Mangaluru</b>
32	Which port is as "The Queen of the Arabian sea"?
	<b>Kochi</b>

### Round-V

33	Which is the oldest port of India?
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	<b>Chennai</b>
<b>34</b>	Which port is developed to reduce the pressure of Traffic on Chennai port?
	<b>Ennore</b>
<b>35</b>	Which is the deepest and land locked port of India?
	<b>Visakhapatnam</b>
<b>36</b>	Which port is situated on the confluence of river Hugli and Haldi?
	<b>Haldia</b>
<b>37</b>	Which port is located at the entrance of Zuari river estuary?
	<b>Murmugoa</b>
<b>38</b>	Which is a riverine port in India?
	<b>Kolkata</b>
<b>39</b>	Which is the largest terminal port in south east Asia?
	<b>Kolkata</b>
<b>40</b>	Which is the second biggest port in India?
	<b>Kolkata</b>
<b>Round-VI</b>	
<b>41</b>	Which is the quickest means of transport?
	<b>Air transport</b>
<b>42</b>	Which airline provides service between India and various countries?
	<b>Air India International</b>
<b>43</b>	Which corporation provides service within the country and neighbouring countries?
	<b>Indian Airlines</b>
<b>44</b>	Where is Indira Gandhi International Airport located?
	<b>Delhi</b>
<b>45</b>	Where is Chatrapati Shivaji International Airport located?
	<b>Mumbai</b>
<b>46</b>	Where is Netaji Subash Chandra Bose International Airport located?
	<b>Kolkata</b>
<b>47</b>	Where is Anna International Airport located?
	<b>Chennai</b>
<b>48</b>	Where is Kempe gouda International Airport located?
	<b>Bengaluru</b>
<b>Round-VII</b>	
<b>49</b>	Where is Rajiv Gandhi International Airport located?
	<b>Hyderabad</b>
<b>50</b>	Where is Sri Guru Ramdas Ji International Airport located?
	<b>Amritsar</b>

<b>51</b>	Where is Lok Priya Gopinath Bardoloi International Airport located?
	<b>Guwahati</b>
<b>52</b>	Where is Biju Patnaik International Airport located?
	<b>Bhubaneswar</b>
<b>53</b>	Where is Sardar Vallabh bai Patel International Airport located?
	<b>Ahmedabad</b>
<b>54</b>	Where is Veer Savarkar International Airport located?
	<b>Port Blair</b>
<b>55</b>	Where is Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport located?
	<b>Nagpur</b>
<b>56</b>	Where is Zairuki International Airport located?
	<b>Shillong</b>
<b>57</b>	Where is Lal Bahaddur Shastri International Airport located?
	<b>Varanasi</b>
<b>58</b>	What is communication?
	<b>Conveyance of messages from one place to another</b>
<b>59</b>	Which is the oldest and still existing Newspaper?
	<b>Bombay Samachar</b>
<b>60</b>	When was the phrase All India Radio (AIR) coined?
	<b>1936</b>

**Geography-10**  
**INDIAN INDUSTRIES**

**Round-I**

1	What is an industry?
	<b>The conversion of raw materials into usable products</b>
2	Which industry is the base for all the industries?
	<b>Iron and Steel industry</b>
3	Give an example for the ancient Indian knowledge of smelting iron ore?
	<b>Iron pillar at Mehrauli</b>
4	Which is the most important non-ferrous metal?
	<b>Aluminium</b>
5	Which is the raw material of Aluminium?
	<b>Bauxite</b>
6	Where was the first aluminium industry started?
	<b>Jayakaynagar in West Bengal</b>
7	Which is the most important agro-based industry in India?
	<b>Cotton industry</b>
8	Where was the first modern cotton industry started?
	<b>Mumbai</b>

**Round-II**

9	Which is the largest cotton producing country in the world?
	<b>China</b>
10	Which is the second largest cotton producing country in the world?
	<b>India</b>
11	Which is the second largest cotton exporter in the world?
	<b>India</b>
12	Which city is called as the Cottonopolis of India?
	<b>Mumbai</b>
13	Which city is called as the Manchester of India?
	<b>Mumbai</b>
14	Which country is the largest producer of sugar in the world?
	<b>Brazil</b>
15	Which country is the second largest producer of sugar in the world?
	<b>India</b>
16	Where was the first modern paper industry started?
	<b>Serampur in West Bengal</b>

### Round-III

17	Which are the forest based raw materials used in the production of paper?
	<b>Bamboo, cellulosic pulp, grasses like Sabai and Babhar</b>
18	Which are the other things used as raw material for paper industry?
	<b>Straw of paddy, wheat, bagasse, cotton lints, rags</b>
19	Where is the paper industry highly concentrated now?
	<b>Maharashtra</b>
20	Which are the main components of information technology?
	<b>Software and Hardware</b>
21	Which city is called as the Silicon Valley of India?
	<b>Bengaluru</b>
22	Why is Bengaluru called as Silicon Valley of India?
	<b>It is the most important Centre for Indian software</b>
23	Which are the other software centres in Karnataka?
	<b>Mysuru, Mangaluru, Udupi and Hubballi</b>
24	Which industry requires intellectual capabilities rather than any physical inputs and raw materials?
	<b>Knowledge based industry</b>

Geography – 11  
**INDIAN NATURAL DISASTERS**

**Round-I**

1	What are natural disasters?
	<b>The natural hazards which create widespread destruction</b>
2	What are Cyclones?
	<b>In a cyclone the wind blows spirally inwards towards the centre of low pressure.</b>
3	What are the types of cyclones?
	<b>Tropical cyclones and temperate cyclones</b>
4	What are the most ideal conditions for the origin and development of tropical cyclones?
	<b>1) high temperature    2) calm air and    3) highly saturated air.</b>
5	What are Floods?
	<b>The inundation of land by river water.</b>
6	Which natural factors cause floods?
	<b>heavy rainfall, melting of snow, tropical cyclones, cloud burst, blockage of the free flow of river water and silting river beds etc.</b>
7	Which are the man made causes for floods?
	<b>Deforestation, faulty irrigation and agricultural practices, breaching of barrages and rapid urbanization.</b>
8	What are landslides?
	<b>The sliding of land mass along steep slopes of hills or mountains is called landslides.</b>
9	Which natural forces cause land slide?
	<b>Erosion of a sea cliff, earthquakes and heavy rainfall</b>
10	Which human forces cause land slide?
	<b>Deforestation, construction of roads, railway lines, dams and reservoirs, hydel power projects, mining, quarrying etc.</b>

**Round-II**

11	What is coastal erosion?
	<b>The process of wearing away and removal of materials along the coast line by wave action.</b>
12	Which are the causes for coastal erosion?
	<b>i) Monsoon winds    ii) Tropical cyclones and    iii) Tsunamis</b>
13	What are Tsunamis?
	<b>large waves generated by earthquakes</b>
14	What is an earthquake?
	<b>A violent vibration in the Earth's crust</b>
15	Which earthquake zone is called as "The zone of moderative intensity"?
	<b>The Indo - Gangetic Zone</b>
16	Which earthquake zone is called as "Zone of minimum intensity"? Answer: <b>The peninsular zone</b>

**Geography-12**  
**INDIAN POPULATION**

**Round-I**

1	What is population?
	<b>The total number of people living in a particular area</b>
2	Which is the most populous country in the world?
	<b>China</b>
3	Which is the second most populous country in the world?
	<b>India</b>
4	What are the main reasons for high birth rate in India?
	<b>Early marriage, religious and social attitudes, polygamy, poverty, illiteracy, tropical climate</b>
5	What are the main reasons for low death rate in India?
	<b>Improved medical facilities, control of epidemics, lower infant mortality, spread of education</b>
6	What are the impacts of population growth?
	<b>Unemployment, shortage of food, malnutrition, burden on civic &amp; social amenities, low per capita income, slow economic development, political unrest, poverty, low standard of living, environmental pollution</b>
7	Which is the most populous state of India?
	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>
8	Which is the least populated state of India?
	<b>Sikkim</b>

**Round-II**

9	Which is the most populous union territory of India?
	<b>Delhi</b>
10	Which is the least populous union territory of India?
	<b>Lakshadweep</b>
11	Which are the sparsely populated areas in India?
	<b>The Himalayan region, central high lands, Thar deserts and islands</b>
12	Which are the densely populated areas in India?
	<b>Gangetic plain, coastal plains, urban and industrialized areas</b>
13	What is density of population?
	<b>The number of people per Sq km</b>
14	What is the density of population of India according to 2011 census?
	<b>382/km<sup>2</sup></b>
15	Which state has the highest density of population in India?

	<b>Bihar (1102)</b>
<b>16</b>	Which state has the lowest density of population in India?
	<b>Arunachal Pradesh (17)</b>
<b>17</b>	Which union territory has the highest density of population in India?
	<b>Delhi (11297)</b>
<b>18</b>	Which Union territory has the lowest density of population in India?
	<b>Andaman &amp; Nicobar (463)</b>

**ECONOMICS -3**  
**MONEY AND CREDIT**

**Round-I**

1	What is money?
	<b>Money is anything which is widely accepted in payment for goods or in discharge of other business obligations</b>
2	In which stage of the evolution of money people exchanged goods for goods without the use of money?
	<b>Barter system stage</b>
3	Which was the commodity of money in Greece?
	<b>Cattle</b>
4	Which was the commodity of money in Rome?
	<b>Sheep</b>
5	Which was the commodity of money in China?
	<b>Teeth</b>
6	Which metals were used as money in ancient period?
	<b>Gold, Silver, Bronze, etc.</b>
7	Why was the use of Paper money started?
	<b>The metallic coins were unsafe to carry from one place to another.</b>
8	What are promissory notes or currency?
	<b>The written documents issued by governments which were accepted and exchanged for money.</b>
9	Which is the legal tender of India?
	<b>Rupee</b>
10	Which is the legal tender of USA?
	<b>Dollar</b>

**Round-II**

11	Which is the legal tender of England?
	<b>Pound</b>
12	Which is the legal tender of Europe?
	<b>Euro</b>
13	Which is the legal tender of Japan?
	<b>Yen</b>
14	Which is the legal tender of China?
	<b>Yuan</b>
15	Why is Plastic money called E-money?
	<b>It is done through electronic means</b>



<b>16</b>	What is Banking Company?
	<b>Any company which transacts the business of banking in India</b>
<b>17</b>	What is banking?
	<b>Accepting, for the purpose of lending or investment, of deposits of money from the public, repayable on demand or otherwise withdrawable by cheque, draft, order or otherwise.</b>
<b>18</b>	Which is the central bank of India?
	<b>Reserve bank of India (RBI)</b>
<b>19</b>	When was Reserve bank of India established?
	<b>On 1st April 1935</b>
<b>20</b>	When was Reserve bank of India nationalized?
	<b>On 1<sup>st</sup> January 1949</b>

**ECONOMICS -4**  
**PUBLIC FINANCE AND BUDGET**

**Round-I**

1	What is personal finance?
	<b>The management of income, expenditure and debt of an individual.</b>
2	What is Public finance?
	<b>The management of income, expenditure and debt by a Government.</b>
3	When does the financial year start in India?
	<b>From April 1</b>
4	When does the financial year end in India?
	<b>On 31 March of the subsequent year</b>
5	What is budget?
	<b>The statement of estimated income and expenditure of a year prepared by the government</b>
6	Who presents the Central budget in the Lok Sabha?
	<b>The finance minister</b>
7	When is the Central budget presented in the Lok Sabha?
	<b>In February or March</b>
8	What are the types of Budgets?
	<b>Surplus, deficit and balanced budgets</b>
9	What is surplus budget?
	<b>If the budget shows excess revenue as compared to expenditure, it is called as surplus budget.</b>
10	What is deficit budget?
	<b>If the expenditure is more than the revenue, it is called as deficit budget.</b>

**Round-II**

11	What is a balanced budget?
	<b>If both income and expenditure are equal, it is called as balanced budget.</b>
12	Which type of budget is normally prepared in developing countries?
	<b>Deficit budget</b>
13	What is public expenditure?
	<b>The expenditure incurred by public authorities like central, state and local governments to satisfy the collective social wants of the people.</b>
14	What is Public revenue?
	<b>The income mobilized by the government for purposes of financing the government's activities.</b>
15	What are revenue receipts?

	<b>The revenue generated by the government through taxes and non-tax sources</b>
<b>16</b>	What is Tax?
	<b>A compulsory payment by citizens to the government without expecting any direct benefit in return.</b>
<b>17</b>	What is progressive taxation?
	<b>The policy of imposing higher tax on luxury goods and services used by the rich; and a lower tax on goods and services used by the common people.</b>
<b>18</b>	What are the types of Taxes?
	<b>Direct and Indirect tax</b>
<b>Round-III</b>	
<b>19</b>	What is direct tax?
	<b>When the tax is paid by an individual on whom it is levied, it is called direct tax.</b>
<b>20</b>	What is Indirect Tax?
	<b>If the burden of tax imposed by the government is transferable to others, it is called Indirect Tax.</b>
<b>21</b>	When was goods and service tax (GST) introduced?
	<b>From 1st July 2017</b>
<b>22</b>	What is Capital revenue?
	<b>The receipts which either create a liability or cause a reduction in the assets of the government.</b>
<b>23</b>	What is disinvestment?
	<b>The withdrawal of Governments investment from its own industries.</b>
<b>24</b>	What is internal debt?
	<b>The loan obtained from citizens of the country, banks, financial institutions and industries.</b>
<b>25</b>	What is foreign or external debt?
	<b>The loan obtained from foreign governments, foreign financial institutions and international financial institutions is called foreign or external debt.</b>
<b>26</b>	What is deficit financing?
	<b>Financing the budgetary deficit through loans from RBI and creation of new money.</b>

**BUSINESS STUDIES - 3**  
**GLOBALIZATION OF BUSINESS**

**Round-I**

1	What is globalization? <b>The increasing cross-border movement of goods and services</b>
2	How does Globalization create free trade zones? <b>By removing the import and export duties.</b>
3	How does globalization reduce the transportation expenses? <b>Through container service in shipping</b>
4	How does globalization keep the costs down? <b>Creates competition for local firms</b>
5	Where is WTO office located? <b>At Geneva in Switzerland</b>
6	When was WTO established? <b>On 1st January 1995</b>

**BUSINESS STUDIES – 4**

**CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION**

**Round-I**

1	Who is a User?
	<b>Those who use the goods and services.</b>
2	Who is a Provider?
	<b>The person who supplies goods or services</b>
3	Which word has the Government used in its consumer protection Act in place of user?
	<b>Consumer</b>
4	What is the duty of the traders and producers?
	<b>To provide quality goods and services for the price paid by the consumer</b>
5	What is the right of a consumer?
	<b>to get quality goods and services</b>
6	Where did the history of consumer movement began?
	<b>U.S.</b>
7	When was the Indian Association of consumers started?
	<b>1956</b>
8	When was the real beginning of the consumer movement started in India?
	<b>1965</b>

**Round-II**

9	Who started a movement called AWARE?
	<b>Some women of Mumbai</b>
10	What is the long form of AWARE?
	<b>The Association of Women Against Rising Expenses</b>
11	Which movement gave raise to start some consumer movements at the National level?
	<b>The Association of Women Against Rising Expenses movement</b>
12	Which movements were inspired by AWARE?
	<b>Federation of Consumer Organisation. The National Consumer Protection Council etc.</b>
13	Who is a consumer?
	<b>Consumer is a person who buys goods or hires or avails services for a consideration called Price or Wages</b>
14	What is Consumer Protection?
	<b>The protection of consumers against the exploitation by the producers and traders.</b>
15	Why is March 15 an important day in the history of World Consumers' Movement?
	<b>US President John F Kennedy adopted a legislation comprising of four rights</b>
16	Which were the four rights adopted by US President John F Kennedy in 1962?
	<b>Citizen Safety, Information, Appeal and Remedy</b>

### **Round-III**

<b>17</b>	Who is the chairman of National Consumer Protection Council?
	<b>Minister in charge of Consumer Affairs at Central Government</b>
<b>18</b>	Who is the chairman of State Consumer Protection Council?
	<b>The state Minister In charge of Consumer Affairs</b>
<b>19</b>	Who is the chairman of District Consumer Protection Council?
	<b>The District Commissioner/Collector</b>
<b>20</b>	What must be the value of goods and services to lodge a complaint in the District Forum?
	<b>Value of goods and services is less than Rs. 20 lakhs.</b>
<b>21</b>	What must be the value of goods and services to lodge a complaint in the State Commission?
	<b>Exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs but not more than one crore</b>
<b>22</b>	What must be the value of goods and services to lodge a complaint in the National Commission?
	<b>More than Rs. one crore.</b>